Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

AN ACT OF DISOBEDIENCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A NARRATIVE OF REAL LIFE.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

I cannot account for the fact, but the news of my arrival had preceded me; for, on entering the priest's little parlor, the good man got up from his slender repast, and without waiting for the ceremony of an introduction, advanced to meet me, and said, with broken voice and stream-

ing eye-Welcome, Edward Cahill! Thrice welcome to my almost nerveless arms ! and warmly embracing me, he pressed his marble lips affectionately to my cheek. May Divine Providence be praised for His countless mercies, but especially for permitting me to meet again on earth one of the dearest objects of my early love. Yes, my sou, a good priest loves his people with a tenderness that laymen cannot understand. Sit down-sit down beside me.'

I did sit down-my heart was too full for speech-I wept in silence.

'Edward,' said Father O'Donovan to my uncle, 'send for his sisters, their husbands, and their families. Let a jubilee be held in my house this day. But first, where is my curate?

'He's coming, your reverence,' said my uncle, pointing to the window, while a look of triumph, which I did not understand, gave an added flush to his usually ruddy cheek. The curate entered -a tall, fine looking young man-in whom I recognized the priest who read the morning prayers. Father O'Donovan raised his fingers in warning to my uncle.

'Come hither my good son!' The curate approached his superior. 'Give me your hand; it has long been my support. There!' said he, placing the young priest's hand in mine- embrace this gentleman, your namesake-your cousin, Edward Cahill, from America !'

I sneed not inicture his surprise; my cousin flew into my ready embrace. I now understood the feelings which called up my uncle's look of

triumph-he was his only son.

Sit down, my children,' said the old priest .-What a day of delight to my aged heart! But it has become young again, and garrulity, that silly weakness of old age, has come upon me in joy, for have I not three Edward Cahills before me? But how shall I distinguish between you, all equally dear to me-all the objects of my respect and my esteem—the very pillars of my life-the chief promoters of virtue in my humble, but privileged district? My aged friend's liberality and example have done much, and in times when they were much needed. The zeal, and energy, and patient labors of his son, I will not speak of; his God is his approving witness. But to you, said he, again grasping my hand, who, living in a distant land, so kindly and so generously remembered the poverty of your brethren, to you, myself and my congregation owe an everlasting debt of gratitude. That substantial and commodious temple-my own sweet little dwelling-our noble schools, and the provision for the priest's personal comforts, are your enduring monuments, and tell the tale of your surpassing benevolence-your princely mumficence. The spirit of Joseph is within you; the blessing with which he was blessed, has also been poured upon you.

'Oh! speak not thus, my over-partial father,' replied I; 'call the little I have been enabled to do, the work of restitution, an act of reparation, a sin offering, to atone for the scandal and the affliction my early disobedience occasioned; or let it be known by any other name, through which my ingratitude and my humiliations may be best transmitted to posterity. Believe me, sir, the very abundance that has been heaped upon me-yes, every fresh bounty that flowed in upon me, was received as a humiliation; would, Lould say it was received in the spirit of true

homility. Well, my dear son, we will not discuss that point af present. Believe me, however, I am not the man to lay a flattering unction to your soul; though, I do delight in applying a soothing balm to a wounded spirit. But we must give over, for I perceive we shall have carnal feelings be safely indulged without the dread of sin .-Look! Edward Cahill; senior, said he, smiling, tion and the eclat of the announcement—there getic action, and deprive him of any, even the female schools, with their teachers, formed

they come by scores! The old man's finger directed our attention to

mother !-my mother's mild and gentle presence did not grace the rejoicings. Father O'Donovan perceived my depression, and, laying his hand upon my shoulder, said, in a tone of assumed banter, but true sympathy:

'Come, come, my dear son ! a truce to gloomy thoughts. I can read the workings of your spirit; they, whom your eyes seek in vain, may not the less be pleased spectators. It is not for blind humanity to pierce the inscrutable ways of Omniscience. But soon, very soon, it may be my privilege to carry them the fidings of this happy required. Cheer up I say! Why may be happy required. Cheer up I say! Why may be happy required. Cheer up I say! Why may be happy required. happy re-union. Cheer up, I say! Why, man, lieve themselves in the discharge of a duty just listen! That hearty, honest, generous, spontaneous ' Cead milli failthe' might create a heart | their purpose. They are not all gathered yet, under the ribs of death.'

It was no doubt a hearty welcome, and no loubt perfectly sincere. The cheers were re-peated and repeated, and the old priest and my good uncle shook with mingled feelings of sympathy and glee. My cousin seemed to watch the scene intently, but without apparent emotion. At length, starting abruptly from his seat, he sprung to the door, and exclaimed to the vociferous crowd:

' Make way there, boys! make way! see who are coming!

In another minute I found myself encircled by the contending arms of my three sisters, while their husbands and two dozen of their descendants had to wait in patience till the earlier and the stronger claims of nature had been fully satisfied. What a moment of excitement was shattered, and borne down by tender emotions. Father O'Donovan at length interposed, and procured a few minutes' relaxation for my wearied spirit, while a glass of wine and a crust somewhat braced me for further exertion. It may be in an awkward position, and somehow, as if faith easily conceived that I had many a question to had been broken with me. In a tone of remonanswer, many an inquirer to satisfy, during my first half hour among my dear sisters and their promising families. Our epistolary correspondence had given me much information respecting them all, but now I had the loved beings before by awkward shyness, affectionately clustered ments of the poet, I feel that, full current. Well, I can afford to run riot in round me, and I perceived, with delight, that the countenances of my nephews and nieces, one and all, exhibited some trait; some expression, some little air or manner, that brought to my memory those of my deceased parents. I freely yielded myself up to the inquiry; my heart enjoyed a luxury in the investigation. Father O'Donovan, as every Catholic priest does, knew all the windings and turnings of the human heart. He could thought, he broke in upon me with his usual fascinating smile, saying:

Well, Edward, among all your studies I perceive you have not neglected that of physiognomy. You are familiar with Lavater, no doubt, and you have excellent subjects here for testing please; prepare the heads of your discourse, the correctness of his principles, or fancies, which sitions of your young friends?

Simply tracing likenesses, sir. But I have read the lucubrations of that amiable man. He was an acute observer and a pleasing reasoner, yet I am not prepared to admit all his conclusions. I was, however, long before I had heard of his name, a student in that science, if science it be; I found it an amusing and not an unprofitable method of spending a lessure hour and latterly I have indulged my taste in tracing the lineaments of my own family, many of which I find strikingly reproduced (if I may use the ex- affair as soon as possible. Give me your arm, pression) in these countenances around me. Formerly, the exercise of this bent, acting perhaps on a warm fancy, threw me upon early reminiscences. Now it casts me across the Atlantic once more, and surrounds me with later, and I may be permitted to say, still dearer associations!

'My good son,' replied the priest, 'there is a tone of melancholy perceptible in your every word, which I do not like. At present it may have its origin in fatigue, in nervous excitement, or in those softer, conjugal and parental emotions as many 'cead mille failthes.' During the conwhich I cannot pretend to understand. The ha- tinuance of this vociferous expression of feeling, to deal with presently, and feelings such as may be safely industried without the dread of sin.— be, however, a great crime, and were I your dressed in their holiday attire, they presented an confessor, I should take particular good care to appearance suggestive of comfort and respectaand pointing to the window, 'you have been a stir you up, and drive that prowling, lurking, m- bility. With a ready tact, better say good taste, laggart; good news, as well as bad, travels ra- sidious, and most subtle tormentor from your they had arranged themselves in circles round

we saw not scores alone, but hundreds of the confessor. I believe, indeed, I am satisfied that regularity, stood the man. congregation, with pleasure beaming in every my safety lies in action; you should, therefore,

'Remember, this is a holiday cousin Edward,' felt the compliment and proceededreplied the young priest, 'and I can vouch for their habits of industry, sobjety, and, indeed, their practice of every social rivue.'

'Never mind them, my son,' said Father O-Donovan. 'Let them stay,' there and enjoy

themselves-you seem to have forgotten the nature of your warm-hearted, grateful, and, perhaps, I may add with truth, your volatile counnow, and would not be easily jurned aside from them-rely upon it, continued he, with a droll expression; they will not part till they have seen you, till they have a speech from you; don't be shrugging your shoulders, and, (if I must out rate. Many a time and oft have the clouds of with it) till they have expressed their gratitude for your various bounties. Ah! look there, Reverend Edward Cabill-look there !- just as it should be, holiday though it is, the schoolmaster and school-mistress have collected their pupils, and there they come, marshalling their army of innocents-there they come, with that true, ready, national feeling, so closely allied to virtue, (in their case the very offspring of virtue) to thank their generous benefactor for the blessings they enjoy from his liberality. Listen to that shout! How quickly do the people perceive, and how justly do they appreciate the grace, and that! Every scene through which I had gone the beauty, and the holiness of that offering, that day was oppressive. This was the climax. whose odoriferous incense pierces the heavens, 1 was worn out: my nervous system completely and floats to the very throne of the Eternal.— My poor, pious, kind flock.'

The old man's tears stopped his utterance, nor was there one in the room unaffected by his fervor and love. I felt, however, that I was placed

strance I said:
"Reverend Father—I did hot expect this.-You know it was my ardent wish that my name should never be connected with these circumstances. In doing these little acts of duty, I did me, and more than fancy had painted was realized not desire to deprive myself of whatever merit by their presence. The young ones, undeterred | might attach to them; impressed with the senti-

'Who builds a church to God, and not to fame, Will never mark the marble with his name!

and here I find all my wishes thwarted.' ' Well, my son, I believe we must plead guilty -but in crying 'peccavi,' I have some little apology to offer. At times,' said he, with an expressive smile, 'I am affected with deafness; again, I have to complain of a treacherous memory; but whatever my weakness or failings may read mine perfectly; observing how I was en- be, I pray that I may never be cursed with an gaged, and wishing to interrupt my train of ungrateful heart. Besides, my dear, how should I have been able to teach the poor children to pray for a shadowy patron? They couldn't understand the thing. But hush, do you understand that shout? Isn't that an Irish hurra?—
Hush!—another! I'll translate that one if you Mr. Cahill; we all know that you can do the you please. Are you speculating on the dispo- thing nate—we have read your speeches before now. There again-they are becoming impatient; they'll take the house by storm. Go. Father Edward-pacify them as best you may :tell them your cousin and I will be with them imget over it.

My cousin proceeded as directed, made the welcome approuncement in due form, and received for his trouble another cheer.

'Come, my children,' said Father O'Donovan. rising, let us all go together, and get over this my old friend, and yours, my son. I go well appear, you have an audience that understands

what true eloquence means. Come now.' And so we proceeded. Our appearance at the door elicited three long rounds of applause, and slightest peg, on which to hang his sombre cowl. the inner circle: those of the male school, head-Well, I believe you would be right. Your ed by their master, stood next in order; after

'I thank you, my dear friends, for this mark of your kindness-you are ever considerate.-You know my physical energies are sadly on the decline; my voice is now weak, and cannot fill a great compass; so if you wish to catch the meaning of the few words I have to say, you will preserve the silence which now prevails, and do, I pray you, listen to me without either remark or applause. When younger speakers address you, why then give scope to your honest feelings. My friends, to say nothing of the battles that poor selves have had many troubles; even in this humble and retired district, persecution sought so you must expect to hear a little more from and found us out-but she found us, though a very insignificant portion, yet a perfect emblem of God's Church. She found us a united body, that bribes could not tempt, nor poverty sepamisfortune lowered upon us, but still Divine Providence always raised some means to extricate us from the threatened danger. We have not wanted our days of rejoicing, and we rejoiced together. The day on which our chapel was The first feast we held in my sweet little parochial dwelling was a feast of love, and a source my people! How could I not admire and glory of gratitude and thanksgiving. The day on which our splendid schools were opened, formed his worthy and unselfish agent who has wrought world's great boast; whose allegiance to the for you, and me, and our successors, those great and special blessings? Yes, the unostentatious author under God, of nameless benefits, both spiritual and temporal; the humble Christian, who lets not the left hand know what the right hand doeth,' who would have concealed from you for ever the name of your benefactor, had it not been for my weak old heart, and garrulous old tongue, that could not keep such a secret.

'Small blame to your Reverence,' exclaimed a loud voice, such a sacret isn't given under the sail of confession!

Be quiet, TimDooley,' said the priest, smil-Here is your benefactor; receive him as you know peace. think be merits.'

A cheer, which continued for several seconds. followed the priest's sly hint; and when silence was obtained, I said:

'My good friends your kindness to-day has put me into rather an awkward position. Little ed:fitted for addressing a popular at any time, I feel quite incapable for the task to-day. Fatigued with a long voyage, and oppressed by tender emotions, which, in part, you may understand, but which I pray none of you may ever experience, in all the acuteness which my cruel and unnatural act of disobedience entailed upon me-

Bido hocht, avick!' exclaimed an old man. Our God's no tyrant; if He's offended by sin, He's pacified by penance; and you, 'mo seacht tenaciously, because they were further hallowed n'anum asthee tu,' (seven times as dear as the by the cherished rememberance of those whose soul within me-')

mediately. No remonstrance, my son, you can't another, 'the gentleman 'll have forgot the Irish from my heart.' tongue afore now, an' small blame to him for that same.'

> I felt obliged for this interruption. It gave me time to recall my fluttered spirits, and to correct the bad taste which permitted me to yield to my habitual tendency to melancholy. Assuming something like gaiety, I replied:

'My old friend is right; our good Good does supported, and I shall be well received. Now, forgive, and more readily than we seek for parmind you, Edward, give us none of your Yankee don; but you, my friend,' pointing to the last twaddle; let us have a genuine Irish speech, speaker, have fallen into a mistake; I have not warm, boiling, gushing from the beart's deepest forgotten my mother tongue-my beautiful and recesses. Believe me, rude though they may most expressive vernacular-but I have added to my early knowledge, have studied it grammathat have been written in that language; will that please you, boys?

'Hurra! hurra! Augh, 150't he is a darlin' -Irish in heart and soul, by the powers.?

These and similar exclamations rung out from

all points for some seconds; I continued :-Yes, you are right; I am Irish in heart and soul. Thirty years' absence from my native land has not been able to deaden even one par- rest; I have some weeks to remain among you pidly, you perceive; you have lost the gratifica- mind. I would keep you in constant and ener- the steps that led to the door; the children of ticle of that Irish feeling given to me at my birth yet, and I purpose being a frequent visitor to. nurtured into a holy flame by my admirable you all. Father Edward, in bis leisure bours. parents, and cherished with a fond and yearning will make me acquainted with you. Accept my love as my chief enjoyment in the land of the best thanks for the proofs you have given me of the window, and there, crowding round the house, opinion perfectly councides with that of my own that came the elder females, and behind, in strict stranger. Anxiously did I trace, the fortunes of your kind feelings; carry home, with you my my country, and sympathise with ther in all her sincere wishes for your temporal and eternal When silence had become partially restored, hopes and in all her disappointments. Oh; how welfare, and remember that before It quiting congregation, with pleasure beaming in every counterance; any safety lies in action; you should, therefore, my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lies at a public meeting of safety safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; you should lie appoint my safety lies in action; lies at a public my safety lies in action; lies at a public my safety lies in action; lies at a public my safety lies in action; lies at a public my safety lies in action; lies

ing trait in the character of an Irishman; every other feeling, passion, or emotion, every temporal interest, dwindles into insignificance before the one governing principle of his mind.

'Oh, yes, all patriotic though he is, an Irishman can be induced to leave the land of his birth he can bid adieu to the scenes of his infancy. however endeared to his heart, however hallowed by early recollections, or engraven on his soul by the tenderest of human passions. In pursuit of either liberty or fortune, he could wander houseless through the wilds of America, could Ireland has had to fight for her religion, we our- brave the severest toils, and with patient and undaunted spirit, could deny himself rest, food and clothing. But there is one comfort, one solace, one blessing, he cannot bear to want; he cannot want his priest. He cannot live without religion. Earth has no sufficiency for his longings. He aspires to the joy of supernatural communion, to the fellowship of saints and angels. With them he must pour out, at the blessed sacrifice, his heart's warm, deen adoration. He must have the consolation and the sustaining grace of the holy sacraments, he must be permitted to shed tears of contrition at the consecrated, was indeed a day of holy triumph. toot of the cross, or life has no solid charm for him. Here are the principles which tied me to in the contemplation of the magnanimous, enduring, self-denying, devoted Catholic heart of Irean era in our lustory, from which a succession of land, that neither persecution, nor bribery, nor blessings may be dated. Then what must this famine, nor pestilence, nor death, can turn from day be to you, and to me, when the Author of the path of duty; whose firm adherence to the all Good puts it in my power to present to you faith of Christ is heaven's own gift, and the Church is unconditional, whose obedience to her ministers is the strongest principle of the heard, and the warmest sentiment of the Celtic heart!

'Augh, where would be the use of commis-sioned taichers, if we didn't obey them?' exclaimed a grey-haired sire.

'And, may be, we wouldn't know how to die for the sogarth, (priest) if there was any sharp call, rejoined a burly, stout man, with rather a determined air.

'Well my friend,' replied I, 'that is an oblation which I trust you will never be called on to make. But there is another offering greater ing, 'you have broken the thread of my dis- still-more gratifying to the priest, more pleascourse. May be I have another and a greater ing at the throne of grace, and which you may secret yer; but bido hocht is the word—so you present every hour of your life, with full assurshan't hear it at present, and that is the punish- ance of a ready acceptance; I mean the sacriment I inflict for your interruption: I have done. fice of your own will. Do that, and you shall

> 'A nate hit, an' well deserved, Jerry !' exclaimed a third; 'by the powers, Father Edward, wid all his knowledge av ye, could hardly plant it wid more skill.'

Jerry hung his head in shame, and I continu-

But, my friends, while my spirit revelled with delight in national manifestations, which proudly told the story of my oppressed but unshrinking country, my heart's keenest emotions, my regrets, my hopes and wishes, still hovered round the scenes of my boyhood, which a faithful memory re-painted in all the glowing colors with which my spirit in the days of my innocence had depicted them; but my soul clung to them more parental feelings I had enraged, but whose loved 'Hould your whisht, Barney Farrell,' said images have never been for a single day absent

'Bido hocht avick,' interrupted my former censor, who seemed the respected patriarch of the party, 'Did't I remind you already that our God was no tyrant?

'Augh, I wish in my soul,' said a young man, we had fifty thousand sinners in all respects like yourself! Would't it be a glorious sight for old Ireland! An' then what a comfortable thought that not a man of them could be lost, as they have the promise, 'Blessed are the merciful.'

Well,' said I, 'we will not discuss that point; of theology just now, nor shall I at present trespass further on your patience, so-

Augh, wait till we complain of your taidoustically, and have read many of the best books ness, said an old and respectable looking woman, and in thrath you'll wait awhile, a hiskey!

'True for you, Mrs. Maguire!' chimed in another speaker; 'it was well said of you; we could listen with delight to his mother's son till the hour av midnigh, an' niver weary !

Well, my friends, you will please excuse me at present; I am much fatigued, and require

Ever averse to notoriety, now most anxious cape the prying curiosity of the servants and other inmates of the hotel, I readily accepted venial one which may be amply condoned by an the proffered hospitality of Father O'Donovan, had my luggage removed to his house, and to his great delight, became duly installed in 'the stranger's room.' A sound night's sleep gave refreshment both to mind and body, and an early Mass brought that calm, solid consolation ever experienced by those whose faith and piety enable them to realize the wonderful mysteries represented, and in an unbloody manner re-enacted in the adorable sacrifice.

(To be Continued.)

LAW ver. JUSTICE. - There is a very remarkable decision of the Assistant-Barrister for the County of Mayo, reported in the last number of the Connaught Patriot, in a case which arose out of the wrangles in Partry that have procured for Lord Plunket, Anglican Bishop of Tuam, a notoriety which few persons of any rank in society would covet. The action was brought by a person named Costello, for damages, against a servant of the noble Lord and Right Rev. Prelate, who assaulted the plaintiff while attempting to serve Lord Plunket with a writ at the suit of a late tenant of his Lordship, who had been, as alleged, illegally evicted by the Bishop for the crime of refusing to send his children to one of the Hon. Miss Plunket's proselytising schools. According to the report, "the assault was proved by several witnesses; among others, by three or four policemen, who were looking on. It appears that Costello thought to serve Lord Plunket on Tuesday, the 17th Dec., at his lodge of Tourmakeady, and that defendant seized him to turn him away. (This his Worship did not construe into an assault.) But on the following day, as Lord Plunket was leaving, Costello endeavoured to serve him on the public road, when he was knocked down by defendant, and Lord Plunket permitted to escape. The wilnesses both for plaint and defence proved the assault. Lord Plunket, it appears, had been subpænaed for the same purpose, but his Worship did not think his evidence material. The case on both sides having closed, his Worship said that, as regarded the first days affair he was not disposed to grant a decree. But, had it been proved that Defendant knew Costello to have been there for the purpose of serving a writ, he would award the highest damages the law would allow. As to the second day, it was different; there an assault was clearly proved-but still not proved that Defendant knew Costello's business, which, had he known, he would grant the heaviest damages against him. He (the Judge), would say that it was not a very creditable thing in any man to attempt to evade Her Majesty's writ. The noblest in the land no less than the plebian was bound by it, and ought to set an example of obedience. However, it has not been proved that Lord Plunket knew of the writ.-Costello told the Constable that he had legal husiness with Lord Plunket, and the Constable told the same to the servant. But nothing was said about a writ. He would, therefore, grant five shillings damages." We cannot withhold the expression of our astonishment at this decision. The servant of a Peer of the realm and a Bishop of the Established Church, twice assaulted a subject of the Crown, when attempting to serve on the Noble and Right Rev. Prelate a copy of the Queen's writ, and for these iterated ourrages the culprit was fined " five shillings !" -the same penalty that our Police-Magistrates inflict upon a person who happens to indulge at lates and clergy of Ireland regarding Ribandiam Christmas time, or any other festive occasion, too freely in wine or gin, and is found in the streets incapable of taking care of himself. The first assault does not appear to have been of a violent nature, and we can reconcile the lenity of the Assistant-Barrister with justice and reason; but the second assault was a gross outrage, rendered doubly culpable by the circumstances of its having been committed by the servant of a Peer, a Privy-Councillor, and a Bishop, in the presence of that noble, Right Honorable and Right Reverend person, for the purpose of preventing the service upon him of Her Majesty's writ, and in order to defeat the ends of justice; and to visit such an offence with a nominal fine

of five shillings is a mockery of law and right. One of the heaviest charges brought against the Irish peasantry is, that they assume the right to sit in judgment upon the conduct of their landlords, and avenge themselves by arson or murder for the real or imaginary wrongs, instead of appealing to the Courts of Justice for redress. We know very well what the peasantry say in answer to this charge. They allege that it is useless for a poor man to go to law with his landlord, especially if the landlord be one of the magnates of the country. And will not this decision of the Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Mayo be quoted as proof of the futility of a poor man's expecting justice against a great Lord in an inferior Court of Law, to which alone the poor man can possibly apply for the redress of areal or supposed wrong? If the Irish peasant, beyond age or nay, two deputies came down from when turned out of his holding, as he conceives. Dublin, from the council of three hundred, to swear illegally, arbitrarily, and in the indulgence of a in the boys, or, if you will, to organise them; but, spirit of religious persecution, takes the law into his own hands, and waylays his enemy and the destroyer of his domestic quiet, he is denounced uninvited? Indeed they did not. They wime to thought myself their superior in every respect; in without them. - Kerry Star.

neople departed for their respective homes in the most of deriving the most of deriving hard properly so as a male actor whose of ence most of deriving hard properly so as a male actor whose of ence most of deriving hard properly so as a male actor whose of ence and properly so as a male actor whose of ence whose most of the legal to the laws of his country for rebouse was partaken of by the rev gentleman and appeals to the laws of his country for rebouse was partaken of by the rev gentleman dress what encouragement does he get to repeat my funcion the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of a cert most of the legal redress without the service of the legal redr legal redress, without the service of a writ upon Lord Plunket; and Lord Plunkets servant effectually prevents this in his master's presence (as we infer from the report), by knocking down the "process-server," and thus enabling "Lord Plunket to escape." We had thought that this old Irish practice of thrashing process-servers had gone out with Latitats, and that any remnants of it that might have survived that change in the law of Debtor and Creditor, had been extirpated by the Encumbered Estates Court. But it would seem that Lord Plunket, though burning with zeal to uproot the old Faith of the poor people of Partry, is not indisposed to preserve this relic of old barbarism in the to enjoy privacy, and as much as possible to es- Irish Wilds; and that the Assistant-Barrister for Mayo looks upon the offence as an extremely, amount of pecuniary penalty that magistrates in England consider they are not too severe in imposing upon those who drink too freely after dinner or supper to find their way home from a

frienc's house or a tavern.

We have not overlooked the observation of the Assistant Barrister, that " had it been proved that the defendant knew Costello to have been there for the purpose of serving a writ, he would award the highest damages the law would allow." But these heroics - we will not call or appreciate their force; and whatever effect they might possibly have in intimidating Lord Plunket's servant from repeating the offence, and warning others from following his example (which they are only too likely to do considering the ridiculously trifling fine imposed upon the defendant in this case), that effect is completely marred by the established fact to which the County Judge himself alludes, "that Costello (the plaintiff) told the Police-constable that he had legal business with Lord Plunket, and the Constable told the same to the servant." An Irish peasant understands right well what a process-server means and intends when he loiters about a gentleman's gate and says he has legal business with him. In an instant he smells a writ, - and we would wager Lombard-street against St. Giles's that Lord Plunket's servant, the moment the Policeman revealed to him what Costello had said about his having "legal business" with the Mitchel, and Doheny, are, of course, much better aforesaid Lord Spiritual and Temporal, knew as authorities than a simple country priest. No doubt well as Costello himself what was the precise nature of that business. In plain truth, he knocked Costello down to prevent him from serving Lord Plunket with a writ, and by this means Lord Plunket did escape service; and for this scandalous outrage, committed by the servant of a Peer, a Privy Councillor, and a Bishop, in the presence of his master, as the Report seems to mply, and by means of which that noble, Right Honorable, and Right Reverend person has evaded Her Majesty's writ, the Assistant Barrister for Mayo considers a fine of five shillings an ample punishment. Can Englishmen, after this specimen of Irish administration of justice in debate; it trains them, it prepares them, it gives wonder that in Ireland there should be what is them the readiness they need; but for tradesmen and called agrarian conspiracy, and that the Irish shopboys to turn to spouting is really too ridiculous

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Dixon, Primate of all Ireland, has published the following letter, condemning secret societies, and especially the Riband Confederacy. It is addressed to the Rev. Mr. Belaney, a missionary in Glasgow :-

" Armagh, Dec. 28, 1861. "My dear Father Belaney, -I am anxious to reply without delay to your esteemed favour of the 26th inst. Nothing could give me a higher idea of the powers for evil posessed by the leaders of the wicked Riband combination than that they are able still to leave the impression on the minds of their dupes that any of the Catholic prelates or Clergy of Ireland are favourable to their society, whereas we have ex-hausted, it may be said, all the forms of speech in condemning it. The strongest condemnation of the society ever penned proceeded from the eclesiastical council of this province, held in Drogheda in 1854. This document ought to hold a very high place as the expression of the sentiments of the Catholic premore particularly as the wicked society of which we speak as hardly ever been known in Ireland under the name of Riband Society beyond the precincts of the ecclesiastical province of Ulster. If I shall be able to find the synodical address after going to Drogheda, I shall send you a copy of it, whereof you may make any use you please. With all the best wishes of this holy season, I remain, my dear Father Belaney, ever yours faithfully, "† JOSEPH,

Archbishop of Armagh." ARCHDEACON O'SULLIVAN ON SECRET SOCIETIES .-The Freeman's Journal of Tuesday publishes the following which it states was supplied to the Tralec Chronicle by a Kenmare correspondent, signed Observer." Mr. Donnelly, of Kenmare, has publicly stated in the local Catholic paper that the correspondent thus signing is the Very Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan himself; so that it may be assumed the report is not only genuine, but that the Very Rev. gentleman himself has submitted it to the public press, and brought the sermon within the scope of public criticism :-KENMARE, DEC. 29.-The Archdencon came out" to-day again at first Mass. He spoke nearly as follows :- After some preliminary remarks on oaths and the nature of them, he said-" I did not intend for some time to revert to the subject on which I spoke this day four weeks; but, from what has happened since, I consider it would be not only culpable but criminal in sme to be silent. I warned, not the members of the National Reading Room-who dare warn or advise them ? - but I recommended their parents or any who had control or influence over them, to keep them away from a room which I have the best and surest of reasons to believe was got up to engender dissatisfaction and breed discontent and sedition. It was well for the young man themselves. I did so, for in two days after my address to them, or rather to their parents, to my certain knowledge, Dublin, from the council of three hundred, to swear in the boys, or, if you will, to organize them; but, as if Providence directed it, had to decamp without these fellows—those incendiaries here? Did they come in the position of the spouter. I was as much previous invited? Indeed they did not. They time to the superior in every respect to the fellows—those incendiaries here? Did they come to thought myself their superior in every respect to the missing definition of the superior in every respect to the fellows—those incendiaries here? Did they come thought myself their superior in every respect to the fellows—those incendiaries here? Did they come thought myself their superior in every respect to the fellows—those incendiaries here? Did they come thought myself their superior in every respect to the fellows—those incendiaries here? Did they come thought myself their superior in every respect to the fellows—those incendiaries here? Did they come thought myself their superior in every respect to the fellows—them—Kerry Star.

the lads who got up this room, who have it register. fact, looked down upon the muntil I twent am led in Dublin who correspond with the leaders of them and sawing few a very few days, now this wild movement; while the poor thoughtless lads ribly II was mistaken. Their attention to who fancy that, because they took no coaths, is gued wants, their readings to relieve them, and the group and the group of the poor thoughtless lads ribly II was mistaken. Their attention to who fancy that, because they took no coaths, is gued wants, their readings to relieve them, and the group are quite safe and on coaths, are quite safe and on the poor thoughtless to relieve them. which no exception can be taken, are quite safe, and laugh at Father John and his pretended fears for their safety I tell them they are not so safe as they think. If their club, or their room, as they call it. can be proved to be even remotely connected with the club in Dublin or elsewhere and I am firmly convinced it is, through, perhaps, without the knowledge of most of its members—they become responsible for every rebellious act done in Dublin or Cork, or any other place, though themselves may be as ignorant thereof as the child unborn. Such is the law of the land, the law of conspiracy; and I warn you now of the danger you are in. I warned you of the Phonix movement early in October three years ago. I was laughed at by many, sneered at by some, credited scarcely by any. I denounced it at first Mass, and before second Mass I had the satisfaction of getting a copy of the oath from one of the members; and before night I noticed the first magistrate! I met of the conspiracy; nay, more, I the following day sent a copy of it to the Chief Secretary, and that, I have no doubt, saved the priesthood of Ireland from being brought in for one of the most absurd conspiracies that ever made Ireland ridiculous. I was, of course, held up then, as I am now, as a Castle priest, a priest that, without meaning any disrespect, does not care to use the language, of a comical statesman-two rows of pins, no, not even half a brass pin, for Castle or ministry. I want nothing from them, nor does anybody belonging to me want anything from them; but I am bound to say when the people of this parish wanted, the same government were more than ready to attend to your wants and to relieve your necessity. Well, I was doubted, laughed at, sneered at, when in October, early in October, I denounced the Phoenix boys. In the middle of December following, when the lads were seized upon by the police in the dead of night, and them mock—are too subline for the vulgar mind | when, on the following day, they were, in the height of a Partry peasant to comprehend their import of the rain; carried off to the county jail, on the long car, handcuffed, when their parents and their friends rending the air with their shricks, and the lads who escaped the informer with their knees knocking with fear, looking on them, only then, they said Father John was right- then, only then, they allowed it was my timely denunciation of it saved the country; and now is it not enough to provoke any one of common sense to see the same scene about to be enacted again, and to see so many dupes still afloat after such a lesson? Will our poor countrymen ever have sense? In 1848 I knew a poor simple man here, possessed of some money, and so sure was he of the French coming over, that he converted the whole into gold, which he constantly kept on his person. While the Phonix men were on their trial in Tralee, they would turn about to any one they could get hold of and ask was there any hope of the "foreign aid." "The foreign aid." I told you more than once from this altar, that the "foreign aid' would gag you-would string you up for one-fortieth of the treason you have been talking and spouting. I told you more than once, that there is not a nation under the sun where the subject has they are, and it is great presumption in me to lecture some twenty lads, clerks, and tradesmen, but who, from the cultivation of their intellect, and the study of polite literature, are now quite fit to assume any post or position. Some two of them, no doubt, will supersede Lord Custlerosse and Colonel Herbert in the representation of the county. Who would compare them? Some more distinguished will, no doubt, hold the Portfolio for Foreign Affairs-for the Exchequer, &c., and then why prevent these young men from making speeches? Why not prepare them for the high position before them? I tell you, my lads, speech-making is a dangerous amusement for lads in your position to take up. I can understand lads destined for the bar, for attorneys, for members of parliament, for clergymen, exercising themselves peasant having no confidence in the courts of low should have recourse to what Reconcelled likely to entail. When chaps take up a subject for shall' to them, and they become partisans. Thus, when this learned body proposed, and gave a fort-night's notice thereon, Whether the slaves of South America or the tenant farmers of Ireland were in a worse position,' who dare say the former were? Who would stand up for the farmers? No: the slaves are far and away better off, better fed, better housed, better everything. Such is the report I had of the proceedings. To be sure, the debate was not a dry one, for the question was raised whether two or three tumblers should be the maximum on such occasions. It was put to the vote-the threes carried it. To be sure they did. There's luck in odd numbers. Is that a fit school for young men to frequent? Is that a proper place for young girls to spend an evening? I am in possession of more of these sayings and doings of this National Reading Room; but from what I have thrown out I ask them is there a Goula among them, of which they have such an abhorrence? I tell them there is, and, perhaps, among the most violent of them; and the two scoundrels who came down here from Dublin to swear them in would perhaps be the very first to swear their lives away. This absurd attempt at national clubs is only part and parcel of the more absurd exhibition of M'Manus's bones. What did he do to merit such an ovation? He covered himself and his foolish companions with ridicule by an absurd attempt at a rebellion. He gave the British government just grounds for making the law of conspiracy more severe and more stringent. Scarcely had people come to their senses when my brave Phonix boys combine to invite the French and parcel out the snug spots and wide demesnes of the gentry amongst each other; and that fever is hardly cured when the Nationalists set about fitting themselves for places at the bar, the bench, and the senate. God help your poor heads! How ridiculous you make yourselves, and what is more, see what harm you do the country, see what a pretext you afford your enemies in parliament for withdrawing those rights and privileges about which you are so clamorous. You complain you won't be allowed to arm-to have corps of volunteers as the English have. For what? Would not any one in the world say, looking at your movements and reading your speeches, that the first use you'd make of them would be to shoot the Saxon? No doubt they would. And therefore bear with you that as long as these orainless confederacies and societies are encouraged or countenanced, even remotely, by you, you are only supplying powerful and cogert reasons to your enemies for forging fresh chains for you, and you are cutting the ground from under your best of friends, and leaving them without a word to say in your defence. We want many things, to be sure; we want, beyond and above all, some security

for the poor tenant, something to encourage him, to

keep him at home, to induce him to lay out the

sweat of his brow on the bogs and the wastes about

us. But that is not to be seffected by illegal socie-

ties, by speech making, by holding up and abusing

the Saxons. The Saxons stood to you when you needed it. They most generously and freely sent you, in your hour of need, through my hands, what saved the lives of thousands among you. I told you

so much over and over from the altar, and I believe

the mass of the people are sensible of it; but the misfortune of it is, that the spouting of a few bair-

them and saw; in a few, a very few, days, show, ter-ling wants, their readiness to relieve them, and they zene-rosity, with which they did it, made an impression on me I never will forget, and which I have more than once from this altar proclaimed. I will, therefore, again earnestly beg of the parents listening to, me to keep their children from newspapers and spouting. I never knew, a village spouter to come to good. They take up all their notions from the one-sided newspapers they read only, and will decide the state of nations and the fate of Europe with more authority than the Prime Minister of the realm. If you will not be said by me I cannot, help you; but remember my words came to pass when I warned you of the result of the Phonix movement, and so sure as they did then will they now too, if those deluded Nationalists get a footing amongst you, I will only say to the abuse I am getting in the papers, that it was what I fully expected. It is what any man who does his duty now-a-days has to meet. They may write, and talk, and abuse as they please, but as long as I feel I am only discharging a duty to the people who are supporting me, I can afford not only to despise but to laugh heartily at the whole lot at home and abroad.

SECRET SOCIETIES .- From various sources we learn that agents, employed for the purpose, are going through the country, swearing in young men in a brotherhood" for some political and illegal object. One correspondent says-" The oaths are of a desperate and treasonable character." His Grace the Most Reverend Dr Cullen has repeatedly and recently denounced all such societies; and the Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy are constantly warning the people against any connection with them. stated that the authorities are now in possession of the names of some of the persons who had the folly and crimicality to become members of a secret confederacy, and the fact ought to operate as a timely warning to innocent people who might be entrapped in ignorance of the consequences.—Evening Post.

There is no safety, and no advantage, in secret confederation in Ireland. We know no land in which it is beneficial in a political or national sense. We know none in which it could be hidden from the national government; and no government by which it would not be unscrupulously prosecuted. Our estimate of those who would engage in such undertakings, in this country above all, is that they are enthusiasts, that is to say, gulls. The remarkable fact in relation to the alleged confederacies, is that they are stated to be composed of very young men, such as belonged to the Phonix clubs, and such as are so simple and short sighted as to be played upon by wretches like Goula. You do not hear of men in advanced years being sought as disciples by those Dubin agents who are supposed to be the originators of the provincial tom-foolery. How culpable their conduct is deemed by the Pastors of the people is plain from the epithet applied to a couple of the emissaries by the Parish Priest of Kenmare. And how fatuitous and mischievous these enrollments of simpletons must be, was manifested in that quarter too nemorably not to serve as a warning to the country at large. The infamous scoundrels who inveigled young men of that part of Kerry, and the adjoining districts of Cork, were perjurers before they were prosecutors and perjurers afterwards even though hey could prove the formation of societies of some kind. But how dangerous the creation of such confederacies must be, if formed - to the absolutely innocent, who abjure all such maskings, was shown in the effort of an ugly wretch to enmesh some young men of Clare in the the toils of an official indictment; his essay in which was however, exposed in these columns, and finaly frustrated. Those who are membes of secret societies, if such are recruited, are not an hour safe from the fate of felons, however exalted their motive, or untarnished their characters for "crown witnesses" are never wanted in Crown prosecutions. But those who are not members, are sometimes involved, victims to vile rogues who minister to the fears or vengance of governments conscious of deserving no popular love, and vindictive and cruel in proportion to their own knowledge of their own demerits. The Archdeacon O'Sullivan, as you will read denounces the secret work, in his sound, f sarcastic, lecture, in which he offers the young men of his locality warnings which they should fully themselves as martyrs in any cause in which they recommend marigrdom and declare it holy. They applaud but eschew it. They prompt but do not make the personal sacrifice. They sympathise but usually shrink from the suffering. If they were asked to show how secret confederation could succeed, they could satisfy no one fairly informed of the state of this kingdom, or its relations with any other. And yet, they would invite enthusiastic if gifted young men to conspire, without the chance of accomplishing any thing worth the indignity of a handcuff the atrocity of a halter, the notoriety of a state dock, or the severe perhaps fatal afflictions of a penal settlement. It is a serious and beinous act for any parties in Dublin or elsewhere, to involve young men in their projects, when these can end co more usefully than in State prosecutions, and these no more

lightly than in dungeons or hulks .- Munster News. The Kerry Post, in a recent number, states that the Secret Society, which has been banished from Kenmare, has found its way into, and made some odgments in this town. We do not share in the apprehensions of our colemporary on the subject—we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the young men of Traice would have any connexion with a business so insensate and so mischievous. We quite agree with the Post that Secret Societies, while utterly powerless as an element of opposition to the British Government, are certain to bring destruction on the heads of the parties who have the misfortune to be engaged in them. And we cordially unite our voice with his in cautioning the public against having anything to do with them. Our opposition to Secret Societies is based on the conviction that they would be only playing the game of our enemies, and productive of great and unmixed evil to the country. Who, that is at all conversant with Irish history, can deny the entire justness of this view of the case? A Secret Society presents a wide and tempting field for the infamous operations of the informer. Brave and earnest men, burning to right their country's wrongs, have, from time to time, taken part in them Ahl the result is too painfully known. Their blood was traded upon—they became the prey of the base and treacherous who earned gold by their betrayal -and the cause for which they risked life and fortune was rendered more hopeless and discouraging than it was before. We believe that the result of such a movement would be just the same now. The services of the informer would be again in requisition—the honest and brave men, who were actuated by the highest sentiments of patriotism, would be sacrificed-the hands of the oppressor would be thus strengthened -and Ireland broken and bleeding, would be brought even to a lower depth of abasement and misery than she is plunged in at present. Apart from political considerations, there is another view of the matter which may not be overlooked by Catholics. The law of the Church is that any one who attaches him ship, before giving Benediction of the Most Holy Saself by oath to a Secret Society incurs a centence of excommunication. Every Catholic Brackware his crament, ascended the altar, wearing his cope and excommunication. Every Catholic who knows his mitre, with crozier in hand, and having read and exreligion must shrink from the awful consequences of this penalty—any proceedings which would expose being 4,000 souls or more, he at once directed the bim thereto could receive no countenance at his attention of the vest audience to the duty of obehands. We again repeat, we do not believe in the dience to constituted authority, and especially to the existence of such a thing as a Secret Society in Tra- authority of the Church. He quoted the usual Scriplee. But lest any evil or misguided parties come to tural texts in support of this, and illustrated the ne-

rumore affoat respecting this unpleasant. event; I have been requested by some of the towns-people to forward to you a full and circumstantial peoplesto: forward to you a fun augicircumstantial and truthful account of the whole affair if you are aware who is not? that Pather Peter Daly, who has the care of two parishes in Galway, bas, for years, occupied a very prominent position in our local boards, and in the management of our secular affairs. It has been the desire of our Bishop that Father Peter, leaving the dead to bury their dead. would devote his undivided attention to the care of his two parishes. But, upon consideration for his age and long services, the Bishop overlooked many complaints preferred against Father Peter for violent and abusive language at these boards, which was reported in the local press some two years ago. It was rumored in town that the Bishop wrote to Fa. ther Peter, cautioning him against indulging in such language as was reported regarding him, and which would bring the ecclesiastical ministry into reproach, and informing him, if he persisted in such a line of conduct, his Lordship should be painfully obliged to interdict his attendance at these boards altogether. Father Peter, it is reported, replied, that as long as he had the approval of all Europe and America, and while Providence had, by the extraordinary success that attended his efforts, stamped its approval of his conduct, he would attend these boards. However, in some time after he moderated his language, and showed the proper respect to the parties who constituted the boards Of late, however, his language and demeanor became such that there was a general outery against the Bishop for permitting it. The Bishop coolly replied that he could not regard the reports in journals, however respectable, as sufficient evidence, and that the public had a sufficient remedy in their own hands. He was judge, but not prose-

cutor, at the same time. The consequence was that seven most respectable Catholic gentlemen address. ed to the Bishop a written remonstrance, most respectfully detailing the facts, and calling upon his Lordship to protect them from wanton attack and vituperation, which would not be tolerated except for his position as a clergyman, and asking his lordship that violent, abusive language, demeanor, and conduct, should not be permitted to be used by a clergyman of his diocese, and addressed to an excited auditory.' A furious mob was present at the deliberations of the Harbor Board, and when any member not favored by Father Daly spoke, he was cried down and menaced. These gentlemen ' requested his Lordship to adopt such means as he might deem proper to prevent the clerical character being made the cloak of the use of vile language, and grievous scandal being thereby entailed on their common religion.' This memorial was signed by seven most respectable Catholic gentlemen, members of the Harbor Board (the Protestant members, who felt equally aggrieved, had the good taste not to interfere.) It was also known that the remaining Catholic members of the board concurred in this memorial, although for very good motives-some of them being known to be on unfriendly terms with the Rev. Mr. Daly-they [declined giving their names. On receiving this memorial, the Bishop, on the 9th of December—a very auspicious day—sent a copy of it to Rev. Mr. Daly, with a letter requesting of him to withdraw from those secular boards; stating that he regarded those seven gentlemen, although five of them were magistrates, merely in the light of respectable witnesses. Father Daly did not condescend even to answer his Lordship's earnest entreaty. After four days, his Lordship addressed him a second letter, calling for an answer to his former letter, and urging his entreaty, stating that he, in order to consult his (Father Daly's) feelings, and lest it might appear that he withdrew from the boards from coercion, would grant him 'any reasonable term to comply with his request.' Father Peter replied very briefly, taking no notice of his Lordship's remonstrance or entreaty, and signifying that he would appeal to the people. The Bishop wrote a third letter, wishing 'to know from him distinctly and explicitly, whether he meant to withdraw from the secular boards, and if so, within what time? In truth, his Lordship would have granted Father Peter any term he might select, or allowed him to remain altogether, if he promised to behave himself moderately, and avoided abusive, insulting la guage. No reply. On St. Stephen's Day, the 26th, the Bishop wrote to Father Peter, commanding him to absent himself in future from these boards. On the following day Father Peter sent peasant naving no confidence in the second calls likely to entail. When chaps take up a subject for law, should have recourse to what Bacon calls likely to entail. When chaps take up a subject for lasaries whose agency disappears when arrests and the Bishop an appeal from his mandate, and citing his argument, what a better could discuss dispassion-lasaries whose agency disappears when arrests and the Bishop an appeal from his mandate, and citing his argument, what a better could discuss dispassion-lasaries whose agency disappears when arrests and the Bishop an appeal from his mandate, and citing his prosecutions begin, and who are never found offering the Pope, and on the Righon on the Thursday attended the boards. The Bishop on the following day (Friday) suspended him 'ub ordine et officio ac cura animurum' In truth, if every priest were at liberty, on the mere intimation of his Bishop's command, without any commination or punishment, to cite him before the Pope, there would be an end to ecclesiastical authority. However, this matter is fully provided against in the Council of Trent, ss. xiii. c. i. de Ref.; ss. xxiv. c. x de Ref. Father Peter disregards the censure, and on the following day went to the public church, heard confessions, and said Mass, and went to hear confessions that evening. On seeing this outrage, this trampling on his order, the Bishop sent a circular to all the churches, informing the faithful of the painful necessity be was under of suspending Father Daly. On Sunday morning Father Daly went to one of the country chapels, and denounced the seven gentlemen who wrote to the Bishop, and at twelve o'clock Mass he appeared at the parish church of St. Nicholas, where he had not uttered a word at twelve c'clock Mass for the last five years; and after Mass and the usual sermon of the day were over, he appeared on the altar. A scene of a most disgraceful nature occurred. He a second time denounced these seven gentlemen. Every well disposed person, inderd, almost all the congregation, wished to leave. The doors were jammed by a mob So the people remained in terror of their lives - some half fainting, others literally horrified. Father Peter addressed them on the subject of his suspension. He spoke of his great services for years; asked them repeatedly was he suspended? and he received for answer ' No, no,' from the excited mob He read several documents, and, after this harangue, he lett, and was cheered through the streets by the mob. nessing this conduct, the Bishop requested the clergy to have no Vespers, at which his lordship preaches every Sunday, not knowing but this riotous mob would burst into the church and interrupt Divine Service. During the evening, these few desperate characters inspired such terror that the houses of some of the gentlemen were guarded by police, and the magistrates and police officers thought it advisable to have a military force called in from Athlone. The whole violence was levelled at the seven gentle-men who addressed the Bishop. It was cautiously circulated that the Bishop was not to blame, for, if he were mixed up with the matter, it would be crushed at once. On the following morning (the Epiphany) his Lordship, after eight o'clock Mass, addressed a crowded audience, as usual in the Irish language. In connection with the Mystery of the day he denounced, in the most powerful language, the desecration of the House of God, the scandal language to religious the scandal coiran to religious the scandal coir given to religion, the triumph given to its enemies. The rioters were so overawed that they dared not stir.

plained the Gospel of the day to a congregation num-

ceived doctrine, that ' the people are the source of all

mob uot by man or any human authority but, by the Yicar of Christ, and by the Holy Spirit who appointed the Bishops to govern the Oburch of God his married the Bishops to govern the Oburch of God he warned the people against meddling with ecclesiastical matters, of obtruding within the consected precincts of the sanctuary. He told them he never interfered in their busicess, saye when at the grey dawn, or in the darkness of the night he foljowed some heartbroken wife into garrets or entrances breathing death and pestilence, to administer the temperance pledge to a drunken, brutal husband, and be warned them, in ture, not to interfere with his business. ... He denounced the characters by whom the inflated mob were instigated, as being either infidel or merely nominal Catholic fathers, who had their) children baptised by Protestant, ministers .-Looking round at the vast congregation with an authoritative air, he told them he was not there to render them an account of his stewardship. He was their judge and ruler, and be would therefore uphold, at the risk of his life, if necessary, the authority confided to him by the Church of Christ. During the entire of his Lordship's discourse, which occupied more than an hour, he was listened to with breathless attention. The authoritative tone he assumed, and the courage displayed by him was such, that some few, who came expecting a scene, quailed before him. The effect of his discourse was such, that although more than 10,000 persons from the town and country paraded the streets of Galway, not a hundred attended the meeting held in the square to sympathise with Father Peter. The chair was occupied by George Burke, of Danesfield, a private friend of Father Peter's. Not a respectable man attended. Although, in order to get a great gathering, it was expressly stated that it was by no means levelled at the Bishop, still some of them said that 'Father Peter should be restored in spite of the Bishop.' Mr. Ireland, Bursar of Queen's College, indulged in his usual eloquence, and ended by flinging his hat into the air. But the affair is all over, it was not even a two days' wonder. As regards the feelings of the people here towards our, Bishop, we can state one fact, that although surrounded with extreme destitution, still the Christmas oflering for the Bishop was never so large as this year, and this, although it was generally known that the sword was drawn over Father Peter's head. His well known anxiety for the moral and spiritual condition of the poor, going constantly amongst them, defending them against perversion and demoralisation—both in private, and our model (!) workhouses - his constant contributions to relieve their physical wants, have endeared him to them; and Father Peter was eadly deceived by those who surrounded him, and the foolish, silly creatures who eternally administer to his vanity, when he conceived the project of op-posing his Lordship's authority. There is not a clergyman, secular or regular, in Galway who does not reprobate the fearful conduct of Sunday, without a parallel in this country since the days of Crotty of Birr. The Bishop of Galway was slow to draw the sword-it was better he should be blamed for slowness than precipitancy. No evil of long continuance, either in Church or State, could be effectually removed without some great commotion. All is peaceable here. The soldiers have been withdrawn, and the triumph of religion complete, and authority fully vindicated. - Galway Correspondent of the Dublin Nation.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES IN GEASHILL.-We copy

from a morning contemporary the report of a coron-

out the locality where it occurred. The verdict of the coroner's jury indeed attributes the death of the poor old creature to "natural causes," but the report avers that on this point the jurors were very far from unanimous, and if the evidence published guided their judgment, we should not be disposed to doubt the truth of the averment. Alice Dolan was an aged widow of seventy-nine years, having only one surviving relative, a daughter, who resided with her, both living in great poverty, but not as absolute beggars. But though not a common mendicant, the aged widow was in the habit of getting occasional help from the charitable neighbors who knew her, who felt for her forlorn and wretched state. On the Saturday before Christmas day old Alice, it seems, had called on a few of those charitable Christians who were wont to aid her with their benefactions, and had received some trifling presents. She went into the house of a Miss Carter, to whom it appears she was familiar, and asked for "a bit of suwhich perhaps she would have obtained but gar," which perhaps she would have obtained but for the intervention of no less a personage than Mr. Stewart Trench, J. P., agent of the Geashill estate, which is the property of Lord Digby, a wealthy absentee landlord. Mr. Trench happened to be passing by at the moment, and appears to have overheard the application for the Christmas gift, which his strict mind instantly converted into a breach of the vagrancy laws. Miss Carter seems to have made no complaint on the contrary, she told the policeman subsequently that "Alice Dolan was a decent old woman, and that she had no complaint to make of her;" but Mr. Trench constituted himself plaintiff, sheriff, and judge, and resolved to enforce the law against the recipient of Christmas charities. It seems almost incredible that any man in the position of a gentlemen; and, above all, one holding the commission of the peace, could, in such a case, have acted as the witnesses at the inquest state Mr. Trench to have done: The crime, a sickly old woman, asking for a bit of sugar to sweeten her Christmas tea, appeared so beinous in his eyes, that nothing less than instantaneous arrest, summary trial, and immediate execution would satisfy his sense of what was due to the outraged laws of this Christian country. Old Alice was taken in flugrante delicto. Mr. Trench pulled a copy of the Gospels out of his pocket, swore Miss Carter thereon, and asked if it were alms the delinquent had begged of her? Of course, a bit of sugar, or even a "cup of cold water," given for Christ's sake is "alms," so that the legal crime was easily established against Alice Dolan. Thereupon Mr. Trench proceeded to pass sentence, and on the spot, in the street, ordered the poor old creature to be sent to spend Christmas week in Tullamore jail, Cistant some nine miles. According to the sworn statement of the policeman, who, at Mr. Trench's order, took her into custody, Alice Dolan was, at that moment, better fitted for the hospital than for the At the time when she was charged by Mr. Trench she was near falling, and only for my assistance she would have fallen," swears Sub-Constable Patrick Payne. Late in the evening she was sent off on an ass's cart from Geashill to Tullamore with two policemen walking as an escort boside her. The march must have occupied four or five hours, as an ass's cart is a very slow conveyance, and for these four or five hours the aged woman lay exposed to the severities of a mid-winter night, almost without covering or shelter. Almost, but not quite, for one of the policemen, pitying her miserable state, took off his own coat and wrapped it round her The man, whose act of humanity relieves the sad tale of heartlessness and suffering was Sub-Constable Payne., When the cortege reached Tuliamore jail old Alice had to be lifted off the cart, being, in fact, almost in a dying state. The constable swore. at the inquest, that, on her way from Geashill to Tullamore she complained she was dying, and said she address had been read, he simply told the deputa-was sure she would not leave, the jail slive. "In tionists not to mind the people of the west; that a myself," continued the bumanes policeman, "knews very elight scarcity of fuel prevailed, which the sort and such a series with the series of the system with the series of the series of the system with the series of the system with the series of the series of the system with the series of the system with the series of the series of the system with the series of the series of the system with the series of the system with the series of the state of the state of the system में के अपने प्रत्ये के के किया किया के किया किया के किया के किया के क

power, as scandalous and heretical, so far as Church performent to the anthority was concerned, and, after referring to the anthority which he himself possessed of which the himself possessed of which the press was sent and after the minister of religion had prepared from the Whigs but Arms Acts and extermination who endeavoured to protect them. Some of the accountrious herefor eternity she is dismissed, from jail, or rather laws; and that so long as freeling to the performance of the accountrious herefor eternity she is dismissed, from jail, or rather laws; and that so long as freeling to the performance of the accountrious herefor eternity she is dismissed, from jail, or rather laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the accountrious laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the accountrious laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the accountrious laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the accountrious laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the accountrious laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the accountrious laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the accountrious laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the accountrious laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the accountrious laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the accountrious laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the laws; and that so long as freeling to the people of the laws; and that so long as freeling to the laws; and that so long as freeling to the laws of the laws; and that so long as freeling to the laws of t carried out, and placed on a rough cart, and, sent away to die at home. The story of her death and the inquest held on her; remains will be found fully related, in another page. It, is a sad tale, such as must hill Christian hearts with pity and indignation. It is a tale of real life in Ireland, a fireside story for Ohristmas 1861.: What does Mr. Trench think of it? What do the Catholics of Ireland, who have been taught to regard the poor as the members of Jesus Christ, and in whose eyes almsgiving is a duty and an obligation, think of it? What will the humane people of England say to this specimen of Irish justice, which would be well nigh incredible if the facts were not sworn to. Let them read this story of Ohristmas charities in Geashill and cease to wonder that bitterness of heart should not exist towards English law amongst the mass of the Irish people. Let the Irish Executive inquire, as it is bound to do, into all the details of this afflicting case, and if the facts be as they have been sworn to, let them show Mr. Trench, that he has no authority to proclaim or to enforce martial law against decrepid widows even on the estates of his absentee master. We have had dismissals from the magistracy-let the Lord Chancellor see whether or not the conduct of Mr. Trench casts no slur on the commission he holds from a Sovereign whose late affliction must make her heart feel for the widow and the orphan - Dublin Telegraph. The species of the state of the state

The Committee of the Ballinasloe Relief Fund have published an address to their subscribers, which is intended as an answer to the letter of Lord Clancarty. It shows the extreme difficulty of getting at the truth in matters of fact in this country where party spirit, whether political or religious, comes into operation and it also shows, I think, what would be the immediate consequence of adopting the plan of out-door relief for which some persons contend. The committee say " they have observed with regret the appearance in the Times and several of the Irish press a copy of a letter received from the Earl of Clancarty, declining to contribute to the Poor Relief Fund." This letter, they affirm, demonstrates, without intent, that the extent of the distress prevailing in that town was unknown. But the Committee have lifted the veil, and revealed a scene of "pining, private, wasting want" which is truly appalling, and they exhibit the plain fact as "a warning to the incredulous." They have discovered, by careful inquiry, that out of a popula-tion of 3,500 there are 1,700 in a state of actual destitution; that is, about half the inhabitants of one of the most prosperous towns in the West of Ireland are ready to accept public charity. This is about the proportion of the population which the most intelligent and experienced witnesses at the late Poor Law inquiry in the House of Commons stated would be always demanding rations if the system of out-door relief was adopted. Incredible as it may appear, the committee assert that "over 400 heads of families', averaging at least four to each, seek public relief, being equally destitute of raiment, fuel, and food. Out of "this vast aggregate of human misery," they selected 160 families of "the most extreme cases" to whom they distributed meal and coals. - Times Correspondent.

The Cork Reporter gives the following description of Sir John Arnott's undertakings: - "Sir John Arnott some time since intimated his intention of carrying out a munificent system of relief to the poor of Cork, by undertaking upon a large scale the estab-lishment of a bakery, a soup kitchen, and brewery. The establishment combining all these operations is ers' inquest held last week at Geashill, King's county, on the body of a poor woman named Dolan, the circumstances attending whose decease have caused a feeling of horror and indignation throughcapable of containing 150 gallons of soup each .-To the rear of the kitchen is a very comfortable room for serving out the soup to the public. The bakehouse is at present in course of construction, and promises to be a very extensive building. The bakehouse alone will occupy a space of 32ft. in breadth by 63ft in length, and will contain six enormous ovens, the largest ever introduced into this city. Their immense size may be imagined when a space of 57ft. in length by 32ft. in breadth will be allotted to them. Every care has been taken to in-sure the comfort of the millers and others employed magistrates, the traversers in this case, against in the baking establishment, and no expense has whom bills of indictment had been found at the last been spared by Sir John Arnott in completing the building so as to be able as soon as possible, to give a good substantial loaf to the poor at a nominal price. The necessary arrangements for the completion of the brewery are also rapidly progressing, and the concern promises to be one of the best establishments of the kind in Ireland. Upwards of 150 men are daily employed on the premises."

The late season was so bad as to have utterly ruined the potato crop, and to have nearly destroyed the cereal crops, so that a famine threatens to ravage the entire western district of Ireland. Already have subscriptions been raised to procure fuel for the poor there, as the terrible rains of last year have so saturated the bogs as to have converted them into lakes, where neither man nor beast could enter. An eccentric Englishman, in the person of the Chief-Secretary, on hearing of the threatened famine, took a tour through Connaught and the north-western portion of Ulster, at the rate of a hundred miles a day, upon an outside car, and then he declared that no distress existed, because he didn't see it. How could he, and to be travelling at nearly railway speed?-Surely, if a stranger were to come over to this country, to ascertain its condition, its various resources, and the manners of the people, and were he to shut himself in a railway carriage and go from north to south, what knowledge would be gain, except from those in his company? How could be gain, the in-formation be sought when he had locked himself up in a species of travelling box, and shut out from his view what would reveal to him the information he came to seek? We have at the head of the Irish Government a noble man who has, on every opportunity given to him, congratulated the people of Ireland on their increasing prosperity, and his evidence of that increasing prosperity is the statistical accounts published quarterly of the increase of bullocks and sheep and pasturage. Now, there is not more than one-half the population in the country that there was the year the potato crop first failed. Still the increase of four-footed animals makes up for the destruction or expatriation of five millions of God's creatures in the estimation of that sleekest of Anglo-Saxons, Lord Carlisle. One can imagine that he must chuckle with delight on reading of the departure of the peasantry of the country, and the placing in their stead John Bull's favourite quadrupeds. He evidently must enjoy this vein of thought, for what would be the meaning of so frequently congratulating the country on its prosperity, when the contrary is the fact? Now we are strongly inclined to think that this Yorkshire Lord holds the same opinion with Sir Robert Peel on the state of the west of Ireland, for he did not endeavour to ascertain whether distress exists or not. Not he; he would prefer his castle enjoyments to looking after the wants of the poor of this country. On Monday a deputation from the Dublin Corporation waited on this representative of imperial legislation in Ireland. with an address requesting the assistance of the government to aid the distress that prevails in the west. He received the deputation with that bland smile of his so captivating to flunkeys, and after the

to the sway of England, she can hope for no amelio-ration in her state. It is a most singular fact that, while in other countries the people are prosperous, Ireland alone is subject to all the horrors of misrule -starvation, with its concomitant privations, and is only to be compared to the unfortunate ryots of India, who were up to the latest accounts famishing in countless numbers. What a contrast to the low sneering reply of Lord Carlisle is the action of the American Congress, which has passed a vote to relieve the distress in Connaught. The Americans are enduring the horrors of civil war; their trade is reduced, and they have to support heavy taxes to meet the demands on their resources, yet they can spare time to express their sympathy for the sufferings of our poor, and funds: with which to purchase supplies to meet their wants. Even in New York a large subscription has been opened, and many thousands of dollars have been subscribed by the Iriah and other citizens of the empire city. Have not the Irish people a right to be thankful for enjoying the blessed rule of Saxon England? And have they not a right to be loyal, and to don mourning for a decessed German Prince? They certainly are loyal, but only to the traditions of their race. They sympathise-but with the Americans for the afflictions which scourge them-they mourn-but for their kindred who have fallen in defence of the Stars and Stripes. - Drogheda Argus.

THE NEW ORGANISATION - We do not wish to be understood as desirous to dictate to the parties who have taken the lead in the National movement now in course of formation; neither will we permit anything in the shape of dictation, at their hands to pass unnoticed. Some of them we hold in the highest estimation - others we would rather not particularise; but all shall have credit for honesty of purpose, and more, if meritad. Our conviction is, that the life of every popular cause is freedom—freedom of will and of feeling in all hearts engaged therein, as in the sentiments and declarations put forward If one man tells us that tenant right, and it alone, is all that Ireland requires to make her happy ; another, that a complete reform of the many abuses connected with the representative system; a third, the reclamation of waste lands and a liberal code of the fishery laws—we say go on and prosper. You are not all we could wish, but you have a right to choose your part; only act it well, and keep your ill humor for the enemies of liberty. Let not small men -unknown, unfledged politicians-spurious mushrooms in the field of agitation-act the Thersites. or take up valuable time in talking of the advantages of cultivating the society of pikes and muskets. These weapons in their proper place would, no doubt, be beautiful arguments, but in the mouths of braggarts they are anything but seemly. Without doubt, there cannot be a greater madness than to strive to make men act with uniformity in all things. There must, of necessity, be a diversity of opinion where many deliberate; and all that can be expected is a mutual desire to approximate as near as possible to that advice which appears the soundest and most practicable. We submit, then, that in preaching nationality, there is no good can be derived from venomous attacks on any who profess allegiance to the National cause. Let recrimination, in God's name cease. This will be the surest bond of union for the many. Confidence in each other's honesty of purpose will easily counter-balance the petty differences of detail, and ultimately lead to a fusion of all hearts in one enthusiasm, when all hands, mayhap, shall be devoted to the common cause, and high and low alike be brothers in victory. Year after year do not our trading politicians-sinking their differences for individual interests-contrive to nestle in the sunniest spots the pleasure grounds of power contain, doing the work of the enslaver and receiving the reward? Why should not our patriots bring as much virtue to bear on their councils as these corruptionist bring of vice to bear on their plans? Surely it cannot be more difficult for good men to combine than for evil men to conspire. - Cas-

THE DERRYMACASH AFFRAY. - At the Lurgan Quarter Sessions, on Monday, before Hans Hamilton, Esq., Ouarter Sessions, having been called on their recognisances, and being placed in the dock, Mr. Lowry, Q. C., one of the crown prosecutors for the county, attended specially by the directions of the Attorney-General, and applied that the indictment so found should be transmitted for trial to the ensuing assizes for the county, upon the ground that, although the Court of Quarter Sessions had jurisdiction to try the case, it had been the constant practice in this country for the last quarter of a century to send such cases, whenever they involve questions of politics, to the superior tribunal; that this case, which arose out of the unfortunate affray at Derrymacash, on the 12th of July, 1860, in the immediate neighborhood of Lurgan, had caused at the time great excitement there; that that excitement had been kept up to a great extent, free from political bias on the one side or the other; not to the present moment; and that it could scarcely be expected that a jury could be had in the neighborhood. This had been so much taken for granted at the trials which had taken place at the two succeeding assizes, at which the case was already investigated, that not only had all jurors from the neighborhood of Lurgan been set aside on those trials, but even jurors from the town of Portadown, at some greater distance from the place of the affray; and that, inasmuch as the subject had been already investigated at assizes, it was manifest that the further investigation of the case should not be withdrawn from that tribunal. Mr. Lowry then referred to several circulars of the Executive Government, commencing in 1837, and renewed from time to time by successive governments, including one from Attorney-General Napier, directing the magistrates at petty sessions to send all cases for trial to the next tribunal competent to try them, except in the cases arising out of party disputes, which were directed to be returned exclusively to the assizes, for the purpose of showing that the present Attorney-General, in desiring that these cases should be returned to the assizes, had merely followed in the footsteps of his predecessors, but as by no means controlling the discretion of the court if, under all the circumstances of the case, it was of opinion that the case could be more properly investigated at the sessions than at the assizes. Mr. Sheals, the attorney for the traversers, on being called on by the Court to say whether he had any objection to the application, stated that, on the contrary, he thought that the Assizes was the proper tribunal for the trial of the case. Mr. McMechan, on behalf of the private prosecutors, was proceeding to object to the application and to state his reasons why some of the cases at least ought to be tried at the Quarter Sessions, when the Chairman interrupted him saying, he would be happy to hear him in support of the application made on behalf of the Crown, but that as the Crown, who were the proper parties, had taken the conduct of the case into their own hands, he did not consider the private prosecutor at all entitled to object to the application made on behalf of the Crown, which, in his opinion, and in that of the entire Bench, was a most reasonable and proper one. and should, therefore, be granted; and he directed an order to be made accordingly, and that the parties and the several witnesses should be re-bound to take their trial at the ensuing assizes .- Northern Whig.

12 of the traversers, girls from 15 to 20, were discharged by the Crown, at the suggestion of the Court, as being two young; though the report says that most of them, judging from their impudent looks and snearing grimaces, were likely to have been the most guilty of the lob." Twelve women were then arraigned for riot and assault. Numbers of witnesses having been examined, and an attorney having addressed the Court in defence of the prisoners, the county judge (Mr. Tighe) charged the jury. He informed them that Mr. Waller was the primary cause of the riot, because he attempted to introduce a rellgious or theological discussion into the village. But that would not justify the riot, which was not denied. He said "the evidence clearly established to his satisfaction that there was a very serious breach of the peace, and that the prisoners at the bar were guilty of the riot which took place. He would ask them in mercy to the prisoners to arrive at some conclusion in the case, to prevent them from being obliged to come there a third time." The jury who remained for several hours shut up, could not agree to their verdict .- Times Dublin Correspondent.

The Baron de Camin was to have lectured in the Town-hall of Enniskillen on Wednesday night, the subject being the Inquisition. Some of the town commissioners complained of their chairman for giving the use of the hall for such a purpose. Before the appointed hour a large and excited crowd assembled in the street—the Protestants determined to hear the lecture, and the Roman Catholics equally determined that they should not have that gratification. The commissioners were divided as well as the multitude, and entered into the contest with great spirit. Four of them stationed themselves at the foot of the stairs leading to the ball, declaring that the lecturer should not enter except over their bodies. The other commissioners vowed, by the freedom which is dear to Protestants, that he should enter and deliver his oration. The crowd, mean-time, continued to increase in the streets, and became very noisy. In the midst of the confusion the courageous lecturer was smuggled into the hall. As the crowds increased they assumed a more menacing attitude, and a serious breach of the peace was apprehended. Consequently a number of the constabulary and about 40 soldiers were brought to the spot. Mr. Henry Echlin (a local magistrate) read the Riot Act, and ordered the police to clear the entrance to the i. While doing this two or three of them were struck by persons in the crowd. The Fermanagh Reporter has not told us how it fared with the lecturer afterwards, for a reason which reminds us of the primitive times of the provincial press. The editor says,-"We remained for an hour in the hall; but as it was publication night with us, and as the lecture had not then commenced, we could remain no longer." The probability, how ever, is that there was no more disturbance. - Times Correspondent.

THE ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND.—The Established Church in England hold in a glebe and see lands 801 969 statute acres; the estates of Trinity College comprise 199,573 acres; the charter and Royal schools lands in Ulster occupy over 20,000 acres; and in addition to these enormous possessions, tithe rentcharge annually wrung from an already overburthened community amounts to 360,000l. !- Freeman's Journal.

We read the following absurd paragraph in Suunders. What can it possibly mean?-" At an early hour on Monday morning the inhabitants of Nenagh were attracted by the appearance of a large American flag, floating from the round tower in the centre of the town. It had the Stars and Stripes on one side, and the Sunburst, Harp, and Shamrock on the other. It was well executed, and evidently come from America for the occasion. The police had word that several such rebellious flags were hoist through Tipperary and the adjunct counties. It being a holiday and fair day in Nenagh, the crowds who witnessed this flag were large. The emissaries of rebellion must have expected war as the result of the news in Tipperary that post. The police took possession of the flag, and had it carefully sent to to the authorities at Dublin Castle, who should look sharp atter

this district, in the event of a war with any country." The frightful accident recorded elsewhere places friends-and it is the latter whom we especially address-will be offended with the few remarks which we intend to offer. We are not going to reproach them. In presence of the melancholy facts narrated in another column, reproaches would be both cruel and unnecessary. Nor shall we remind them that their peculiar displays, tending as they do to promote sectarian hatred, are clearly forbidden by an Act of Parliament which the Apprentice Boys openly defy. No, no. We appeal not to their loyalty, not to their respect for the religious sensibilities of others, not to their veneration for the law, not to their fear for its punishments-we appeal to that feeling of humanity which is common to us all. What we want to know is this - do they mean to persist in displays whose history has been marked year after year, by the most shocking sacrifice of human life? That is the question which, in the name of humanity, we put to the Apprentice Boys and their injudicious friends. The time has come when an answer to this should be demanded in no mincing accents. If anyhody wishes to learn the reason why, let him look back along the track of blood left by these displays during the last fifteen or twenty years. We all re-member the selebration in which poor Fleming was blown into pieces on the City Wall. His comrades could only recognise his mutilated remains by the clothes the victim wore. By the same explosion, another man, Orr, was crippled for life, and Mr. Platt, a third, rendered permanently blind. When one has to state facts like these, it is enough to tell them plainly. There is no need to dwell on the misery which falls to the wives and families of the sufferers, or to moralise on the awful calamity of a sudden death. Coming on a few years more, we have another celebration, and another explosion. A young man named Riley losses his eyesight, and a companion, M'Daid, receives serious injuries at the same time. Three years ago, the Apprentice Boys bring out their cannon during the viceregal visit, and two men, Hamilton and Bradley, are sacrificed to the display. The gun explodes prematurely, the two die in consequence. The proper interval having apparently classed for another catastrophe, we had it last week at the fireworks. David Canning has his leg cut off, and in three hours is a corpse; Bernard Ferry has his face smashed as you would chop a piece of butcher's meat; and Henry Clifford has his eye torn out, and in a couple of days his wretched widow and five orphans follow his dead body to the grave. How many deaths in all? Just another word. The bye laws of the Corporation expressly give the power of preventing the exhibition of fire-works, the burning of efficies, and the firing of cannon, whether in the streets or on the city walls. In fact, none of these things can be lawfully done without magisterial permission. Shall we say anything more? - Derry Journal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Increased exertions are still continued at Wool-

isters intend to recognise the independence of the Slave States may now be admitted; for, in addition to Mr. Gladstone's insinuation, we have the fact de-liberately stated in the Edinburgh Review, just issued. The article is probably written by Sir G Cornwall Lewis; and, while it denounces men and manners in the South, it declares that the independence of the Cotton States is merely a question of time; and the time is not remote, unless the Federalists accomplish some great work within the next three or four months.'

The recognition by this country of the independence of the Confederate States of America cannot, under the pressure of circumstances, be much longer postponed. In deference to the urgentientreaties of Lord Russell, Mr. Gregory and other supporters of the Southern cause reluctantly withdrew their mo-tions in Parliament on this subject, and the last session was allowed to close without any debate upon the right of the new republic to be received into the family of nations. The subject, however, is now ripe not only for discussion, but for immediate decision, and on the reassembling of Parliament it cannot fail to command the early attention of both houses, along with the collateral topic of the illegality of the blockade. - London Herald, Jan. 10.

REMOVAL OF IRISH PAUPERS -At the Guildhall Police Court on Saturday the following "deportation" case came before the presiding magistrate : -Beckett, the relieving officer of the West London Union, appeared Mr. Alderman Humphery on a summons, charging him with refusing proper relief to an Irish pauper named Bridget Connor, and her two orphan children. He also attended to ask the magistrate to pass an Irish pauper, named Twiss, to her native country. Connor has been in England 27 years. She had come over when she was five years old, and had married a soldier. The other woman (Twiss) had married an English sailor, who had died on his way out to Calcutta. She b d been in England 20 years. The first woman had two children, and the latter three. The women complained that they were starving, and had been refused relief. The relieving overseer Beckett, said they had sixteen similar cases, and unless the magistrates signed the order for their passing, he and his brother officers would be surcharged all the expenses of their keep by the poor law auditor. Alderman Humphery said neither he nor his brother aldermen sat there to do the dirty work of the guardians of the West London Union, and it was disgraceful to attempt to send these poor creatures to Ireland after an absence of 20 years, and where they knew no one. He should refuse to make an order for such a purpose.

Alderman Humphery has steadfastly refuse I to do

the dirty work of the West London Union, in passing paupers for transmission to Ireland because they happened to be born there, although they have lived for twenty years and more in England. Un-happily it is still law that such persons are liable to be sent "home," as it is termed in mockery, in reality to a place where they must be strangers, without relatives and without friends. But although that liability exists the law leaves a just discretion to the magistrate before whom application for such a warrant of removal must be made. That discretion will of course be variously used according to the character of the magistrate: what we are anzious to bear witness to in this case is, that Alderman Humphery used his discretion well. However much is it to be desired, we can scarcely venture to hope that the magisterial bench throughout the country will be able to rise to the same elevation of hum inity and sense of justice towards the poor. The facts of the case will bear this out Beckett, the relieving officer, brought before the bench a wound named Twiss, with an application that the alderman should sign the order to pass her to Ireland. This woman was indeed, born in Ireland, but she was brought to this country when five years old. She has lived here ever since - some twenty seven years. Her husband is now serving his country in the army, and so she gets no assistance from him. She had been passed to Ireland once, about four years ago, and returned because, as Alderman Humphery observed, she could do nothing there after being away nearly all her life. It is impossible that this woman can tell what union or parish in Ireland she was born in, so that even on the ground of the law of settlement. upon us the duty of again saying a word or two about "our local celebrations;" and we venture to hope that neither the Apprentice Boys nor their fore current to be sent to Ireland, and so the alfore ought not to be sent to Ireland, and so the alderman thought. The relieving officer had, indeed, something to say on behalf of the union he represents. It supports the three children of this woman at Hanwell schools, at an expense of 10s. a week for each child—a sum for which they ought to be kept in luxury, and receive a superior education. Alderman Humphery, however, would neither send the mother back to Ireland, nor send her to prison for the crime of having returned to this country after she had been before deported. Then, says Beckett, "The board will not give her any outdoor relief." To which the alderman replied, "Then she must go into the house." "The board will not take her into the house," retorts the relieving officer, so called obviously on the locus a non principle, because he won't relieve. "Then let her die of starvation in the streets," says the alderman, by way of putting the alternative, "and you will see who will have to answer for the consequences." This, no doubt, would be the strictly right and legal course for the matter to take; since the beautiful principle of English law is, not to prevent, but simply to compensate for, injuries after they are inflicted... To let a poor woman, without friends, die of starvation in the streets might be considered a cheap and easy way of raising and settling a question of responsibility of this kind; but the woman Twiss herself, who stood by listening to the argumentation between the bench and the officer, may be excused a little if she uttered an emphatic although silent protest against the practical conclusion suggested. The other case was of Bridget Connor, an Irishwoman and her two orphan children who had summoued the officer for refusing to relieve her. This woman's husband was an Englishman: she was married in London, and has lived here twenty, years. The union won't re-lieve her because she refuses to be passed to Ireland. Her distress, denied by the officer, is proved by the fact of her summoning him to grant relief. In this case, too, Alderman Humphery was firm, and Beckett took his departure from the court with a piece of sound and humane advice from the magistrate, namely, to take back the women with him, give them the proper amount of relief, and not to bring such cases before him again. It is surely time this atro-cious law were abolished, when we find an alderman of the city of London protesting thus in the name of humanity and justice against the cruelty that may be prepared under it, and refusing to do the "dirty which it authorises. That Irish labourers, falling destitute shortly after coming to England, should have a claim only for temporary relief and a passage back to Ireland, seems under the circumstances of the two countries reasonable enough; Otherwise, hordes of pauperiam, bred upon the estates of neglectful and selfish Irish landlords, might be cast upon the rates of English unions; for support. But that persons born in Ireland, yet who have lived and earned their bread in England for twenty, fifteen, ter, or even only five years, should, on falling into destitution, be liable to be reent back wich to supply munitions of war to the British poston a country to which they have practically become sessions in North America. The screw steam store strangers, and on refusal to go to be denied relief ship Spartan, Captain Wiggins, at the Areenal T there where they have spent their youth and strength! pier, has shipped 300 tons of 100 pounder Armstrong is so enjust and so inhuman, that nothing save the shot and shell, 60 tons of medical stores, 100 cheets fact that they are only frield paupers who have been

erick, in June tast. The crotting, consisted in wick land transfer to the course of th

To all country subscribers, or Esubscribers receiving their papers through the poet, or calling for them all the office, if paid in advance, two Dollars; if not believe the Two Dollars and a half

to paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and a half life paid in advance,

but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's (late from Mr. E. Pickup.) No. 22, Great St. James Sireet, opposite Messrs. Dawson &

and Craig Sis. Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE tone of the press, both in France and Great Britain, would seem to indicate that, unless the Northern States are prepared to assert, very decidedly and very speedily, their power to crush the Southern Confederacy, the latter will be formally recognised by the Great Powers of Europe. It is said, and apparently with truth, that France being a greater sufferer by the interruption of commercial relations with this Continent, and by the shutting up of the Southern markets, is much more urgent in this matter than is England; and that the latter has already declined to take part in a joint action proposed by the Government of Louis Napoleon, having for its object the raising of the blockade, and the recognition of the Confederate States. The public mind in Great Britain is not yet prepared for such extreme measures; and the Times contends that, no matter what action France may take in the premises, the policy of England is still to wait, still to adhere to that strict neutrality which she has observed since the first outbreak of hostilities in the United States, and to trust to the natural course of events; which, without interference from without, must ere long bring about the desired consummation. There is, of course, distress in England from the want of cotton; but it is not believed that the distress is so great as to justify intervention in the affairs of North America.

month of the year, and yet no decided advantages have been gained by the North over the "rebels," although in December it was confidently asserted that the rebellion would be put down, crushed, and trampled under foot before the end of January. Still however "all is quiet along the Potomac." General M'Clellan, whom some wicked wags have styled the "Young Napoleon," makes no sign, and is said to be at loggerheads with Congress, and the civil authorities. the French Canadians in particular - though The troops under his command are represented as standing in the relation of aliens in blood, landemoralised by their inaction, and as suffering from pestilence; whilst an enemy still more terrible-national bankruptcy-threatens their very existence. Of the condition of the Confederate army, we know nothing; but it is not easy to believe that the horrors which war has inflicted upon the North have not been felt with equal severity in the South; or that the financial prospects of President Jefferson Davis are any brighter than are those of President Abe Lincoln. Upon geither side, however, do we see an, desire to come to terms, or to bring the conflict to a conclusion - and yet like everything else, we suppose that even the civil war in the United States must come to a close in course of timethough how, when, and upon what conditions, no one can pretend to foresee. The parties to it are so mutually exasperated, are so bitter against one another, that it seems destined to become a very war of extermination; and certainly in the North, the advocates of enfranchising and arming the slaves are becoming bolder and more outspoken, and will probably succeed in imposing their desperate policy upon the hitherto reluctant Cabinet at Washington. Meantime, the tidings of the destruction, or attempted destruction, of the port of Charleston by sinking vessels laden with granite at the entrance, had provoked the indignant comments of the European press; which denounced it as an act of barbarism, unjustifiable by the laws of civilised war, and, whose repetition should be prevented by armed intervention, if necessary. It is not that similar measures have never been resorted to by European nations, even in modern times-but never with similar objects. The project of blocking up the port of Boulogne, from whence the shores of England were menaced with invasion during the great war with the first Napoleon, was entertained by the British Government of the day; but such a measure, if successfully carried out, would have been purely defensive, and upon those grounds might have been justified. But no such excuse or palliation can be surged for the blocking up of the port of have been; but love and reverence to the Brit- ant spirit." Not of a Christian, but simply of a Charleston; for that act was not defensive, was ish Crown, and to the British Empire, there "Protestant spirit"—that is to say, a spirit of not dictated by any military necessity, and could would have been none to boast of in no wise, directly, or indirectly, contribute to- Human nature is much the same every where. according to the True Witness, all Protest very existence of their shools upon the friendly pewer string to loppose to the true where.

carried it into execution purely vindictive or retributive; and was intended, not to protect the oasts of the loval States from invasion, not cripple the war resources of the enemy, but simply to indict upon him as signal and irremediable injury which should endure to all future ages witters as griewed in athis light that the of the Irish Catholics in the Northern States, armaments for the bombardment of New York ists would have been perfectly justified in any defensive measures that the exigencies of the case might have demanded. But there is an essential difference betwixt defensive and purely stone fleet at Charleston was uncalled for by any military exigency, can in no wise contribute towards the subjugation of the "rebels," or have any influence over the fate of the war, and will make itself selt only when that war shall be at an end-it must be looked upon as a measure purely vindictive, and therefore repugnant to the hands of Great Britain as that which has been principles of all civilised nations.

The affairs of Italy remain unchanged; but so violent are the disputes in the Italian Parliament, that the attempt to construct a United Italy must be abandoned as hopeless. "Brigandage" is as formidable as ever in the Kingdom of Naples, and the conscription does but swell its ranks.

CANADA AND IRELAND .- The British press recognises, and with justice, and with good reason congratulates itself upon, the loyalty of the Catholics of Lower Canada. The warm attachment of the French Canadians to the monarchical institutions under which they live, and their determination to maintain British connection, are thankfully acknowledged on the other side of the Atlantic. One journal, the London Daily Telegraph, attributes the cession of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and the consequent preservation of peace, to the bold and loyal attitude of Canada, and to the evidently unanimous determination of its people, to defend their country against Yankee invasion; and a correspondent of the Times takes occasion to contrast the action of the Catholics of Canada with that of the men who assisted at the great meeting in Dublin, presided over by The O'Donaghue.

This is all very true, and very well. The Catholics of Canada are, and have abundant reason We are now getting well on into the second to be, loyal to Great Britain, and to shrink with feelings stronger than mere loathing, from the prospect of annexation to the United States .-The language and conduct of the French Canadians in Lower Canada does indeed stand out in remarkable contrast to that of the people of Ireland at home. This cannot be denied; but for all this there is good reason; and from it there is a valuable moral lesson to be derived.

The Catholics of Canada generally are loyal guage, and religion, to the people of Englandare attached to English connection, and are ready to shed their blood in defence of the rights of England's Queen. And they are so, not only because their religion enjoins loyalty as a duty; but because they have been honorably and equitably dealt with by the British Government.

The Catholics of Ireland, the people of Irejand, have not thus been dealt with by their rulers. They have been robbed of their Legisature; they have been virtually treated, until of ate years, as a conquered and subject people ;they have seen their Church plundered, and her property handed over to a hated and alien Establishment; and with few intermissions the policy of their Governors has been that of maintaing Protestant Ascendency-that is to say, the political ascendency of a Protestant minority over a Catholic majority. Ireland is; therefore, and most naturally, discontented, and a source of weakness and disgrace rather than of strength and pride, to the British Empire.

But had Catholic Ireland been treated as Catholic Lower Canada has been treated by Great Britain; had she, like Canada, been allowed her own Legislature, her own Church, and the control over her own internal affairs - Ireland would be to-day, what Lower Canada is; and it is to the gross injustice of Great Britain towards Ireland, and not to any inherent defect in the Irish character, that writers who comment upon the contrast betweet Ireland and Lower Canada should, and if they were honest would, attribute the want of affection on the part of the former towards British rule. Had Canada been treated as Ireland has been, and still is treated; if we were legislated for in London; if we had a Protestant . Ecclesiastical Establishment in Canada, appropriating to its use the buildings and endowments devoted by Catholic piety to Catholic religious and charitable purposes—the press of England, we fear, would have had little cause to Christian Guardian, Protestantism consistscongratulate itself upon Canadian loyalty during our Protestant contemporaries above cited, find, the late crisis. Mechanical obedience there might | and with good reason, "the germs of a Protest-

Language Color State of the A

andctrue to their plighted faith bangare the Irish Witness their fidelity during the last century to contains in embryo the whole of Protestantism, the Continental sovereigns under whom they took and is the first for formal principle from whence service, and whose armies they so often led to victory; witness the loyalty, of the great mass Stone Fleet " appears so monstrous Had despite of the usage that they have therein re-Charleston been a great naval depot from whence ceived; and we may be sure that, if they are not enthusiastically loyal in Treland towards British or Boston were about to put to sea, the Federal- mile, it is the fault of the latter, and not of the Trish heart, or of the religion which the people of Ireland cling to with a martyr's faith.

These are truisms, we shall be told-facts so patent to the most superficial observer that it is vindictive measures; and as the sinking of the lidle to insist upon them. And yet, self-evident and patent as are these facts, British statesmen will persist in ignoring them, and in treating those who insist upon them, as agitators, as visionaries, as disaffected, and foolish dreamers. And yetwhat more natural than that the people of Ireland should claim the same treatment from the awarded to Lower Canada, and the beneficial effects of which upon the Mother Country are now apparent? If it is right that we of Lower Canada should have our own Parliament or domestic Liegislature at Quebec, it cannot be wrong for Irishmen to insist upon an Irish Parliament in Dublin. If it be wise and just to recognise the Catholic Church in Lower Canada, to respect her endowments, and to treat her Prelates with courtesy, it cannot surely be either wise or just, to ignore that same Church in Ireland, to hand over her Irish endowments to Protestant ministers, and to treat her Irish Prelates with affected contempt, as intruders; and if the result of one course of policy has been to confirm the Catholies of Canada in loyalty to the Empire, the impolicy of that course which makes of Ireland the weak point in that Empire, must be apparent to the most inveterately prejudiced champion of 'Protestant Ascendency;" for the preservation of which, every consideration of honesty and sound policy, and the safety of the Empire itself, must apparently be sacrificed.

> Oh Jerusalem! wept Our Lord over the doomed City, " if thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eves." So too a thick darkness seems, whenever the question of Ireland is mooted, to descend upon the best and wisest of British statesmen. The things that belong to the peace of the Empire are hid from their eyes; they cannot see that so long as they refuse to treat Ireland as they have treated Lower Canada, so long Ireland never can be to that Empire what Canada is-but that she will always remain the

> As British statesmen have sown, so have they reaped. In Ireland a bitter, a most bitter harvest; but in Canada a rich and plentiful crop of loyalty and good will. Why then do they not change their seed for Ireland? Because the things which belong unto peace are hid from their eyes.

> one vulnerable point, through which perhaps,

some day its enemy shall deal it the fatal blow.

PROTESTANTISM IN GERM .- There has been -as our readers will perceive by referring to our Irish items of intelligence-an unpleasant altercation betwixt His Lordship the Bishop of Galway, and one of the parochial clergy-the Rev. Mr. Daly. The latter having persisted, in spite of the kindly admonitions, remonstrances, and nositive injunctions of the Bishop, in taking an active and prominent part in secular politics, had been suspended from the exercise of his sacred functions. Hereupon a riotous demonstration in favor of the suspended priest was made by some of his admirers amought the laity; upon which a Protestant journal - the Liverpool Post quoted by the Montreal Witness of Saturday last - observes exultingly "that there are the germs of a Protestant spirit in the West of Ireland."

We allude to this painful transaction, not in order to criticise either the action of the Bishop, or the conduct of the suspended priest-for it is not for us to sit in judgment upon our ecclestastical superiors; but merely for the sake of showing how conclusively and unconsciously our definition of Protestantism, as implying merely revolt against, or negation of, ecclesiastical authority, is confirmed by Protestants.

In the opposition offered by the Rev. Mr. Daly's friends to the act of the Bishop, there cannot be detected the faintest trace of Lutheranism or Calvinism or any other Protestant ism considered as a phase of Christianity, but simply an act of revolt against ecclesiastical authority; and yet in that simple act of revolt, which does not imply any belief either in the sole authority of Scripture, or in the doctrine of justification by faith only - in which, according to the

principle: "Ther," germ of a Protestante spirit" it proceeds: But upon Protestant testimony, resistance to the authority of a Catholic Bishop, though not grounded upon any, distinctive views of the doctrines of Christianity, and in which Unitarians and infidels might as consistently take part as evangelicals and orthodox Calvinists—is satisfactory evidence of the existence of the "germs of a Protestant spirit." What then must that spirit be when fully developed?

Thus we see that Protestants confound Protestantism and infidelity; and tacitly admit that in " germ" the two things are identical. " The people"-says the writer quoted by the Montreal Witness - "have revolted against this mandate of the Bishop;" and it is in this revolt itself-not in the motives to, or the results of the revolt-that our Protestant contemporaries find the "germs of a Protestant spirit." But as infidelity may, does, and indeed must, prompt its votaries to " revolt against episcopal man lates," so also we find the "gerin of an infidel spirit," as well as of a Protestant spirit, in that act of revolt. In germ, the two spirits are thus identical; and as those things which are identical in germ, must also be identical in their full and fina development, so Protestantism differs from infidelity, not in germ, or first principle, not in kindbut in degree only, and in that it is less fully developed. Infidelity, which springs from the same germ of revolt against ecclesiastical mandates, is therefore but full blown Protestantism .--

All Protestants know that this is strictly true though few have the honesty to admit it. By them, revolt against episcopal mandates, no matter what may be the purport of the mandates revolted against, is always accepted, and gladly hailed as a sign of a "Protestant spirit." I they hear a drunken rowdy, nominally a Papist, cursing and blackguarding his clergy-if they see him pelting his Bishop with rotten eggs, they at once conclude that the man is, if not already a sound Protestant, at all events in a fair way of becoming one. They hear that in Italy priests and monks are being forcibly expelled from their convents and monasteries, that the clergy are silenced or exiled, and that the authority of the Church is everywhere defied and set at naught. Hearing these things Protestants rejoice exceedingly; and wiping their lips give God thanks for that He has been pleased to shed the light of the Gospel upon a people sitting in darkness. So too, if from Ireland tidings reach their ears of violet mob demonstrations against a venerated Catholic Prelate, they hail the dawn of a new Reformation, and proclaim to the world that in Ireland also, "there are the germs of a Protestant spirit."

THE CENSUS .- The several journals of the Province give an analysis of the late census, which discloses some features very acceptable to Catholics, and to the friends of French Canadian nationality.

The total population of the Province is 2,506,755. Of these, very nearly one half, or 1.200,870, are Catholics, and the remainder, 1,305,885 are Protestants, or non-Catholics, of various denominations. Of these the Anglican. sect is the most numerous, counting 370,887 members, whilst the Methodist and Presbyterian sects are represented by 372,462, and 346,991, respectively. Next in importance come the Baptists, who reckon 63,310 adherents; and lowest in the scale of Protestant sects we find that of the Mormons, or "Latter Day Saints," who can boast of only 77 adherents; of whom 74 belong to Upper, and 3 to Lower Canada.

If numbers alone constituted political strength, we should find in the above figures a full assurance, both for the preservation of our civil and religious liberties in the Lower Province, and for the triumph of Freedom of Education in the Unper. But numbers without union profit little; and it is because Catholics, unfortunately, have not been united, that the minority of Western Canada have still to complain of vexatious restraints upon their schools; and that the majority of Eastern Canada find themselves constantly menaced by the Clear Grits with constitutional changes, which by altering the relative strength of the two sections of the Province in the Legislature, would have the effect of placing the shoulder to shoulder, and uniting ourselves with that civil and religious liberties, the ecclesiastical, charitable, and educational endowments, of Lower Canada at the mercy of their unscrupulous enemies. If we wish to obtain and to retain that influence in the Legislature to which our numbers entitle us, we must be careful to cultivate that union which worldly policy, no less than Christian charity prescribes.

This union can be cultivated only by means of the mutual interchange of good offices betwixt Catholicisuffer, all the other members of that body the Catholics of the East and of the West .-The former need the good offices of the latter against the eucroachments of the "Clear Grits;" revolt against ecclesiastical authority-in which, the Catholics of the West are dependent for the

takes up the cry for Representation by Population, as a nolitical enemy as it is he duty of the latter to insist upon "Freedom of Education" for the Catholic minority of the West. These truths are so self-evident that it would seem as if it were a work of supererogation to insist upon them ; and yet, they have been so often shamefully neglected that it is equally evident that either they are not believed, or that they are deemed of less importance than the paltry interests of place and party.

The Canadien however recognises the truth. and we are delighted to place it on record :-

"So long as the Union of the Canadas subsists, the Catholics of Upper Canada will stand in need of us to resist the efforts of a fanatical Protestantism, as we stand in need of them to resist the efforts of Upper Canadian Clear-Gritism. A common danger should make but one single cause, of the cause of the Catholics of Upper Canada, and that of the French Canadians of the Lower Province." - Cana-

These are words of truth and wisdom; and if there be still amongst us auglit of capacity. for either, we shall lay them to heart. There has not hitherto prevailed that union betwixt the Catholics of the two sections of the Province which the common interests of Catholicity require. There have been faults on both sides. Some have been too intent, on one side, upon propping up a Ministry, to note its faults and shortcomings on the School Question-and to. insist upon justice to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada. Others, on the other side, have been equally culpable in preferring their particular or merely local interests to the general interests of the Church; and neither the one nor the other has the right to launch out into accusations or reproaches, as it the fault were entirely on

one side. Instead, therefore, of indulging in mutual recriminations, let us seek rather to avoid in the future, those errors which have done so much injury to the common cause, in the past. On many minor points we may well, indeed must, be permitted to differ; but there are two, upon which there should, there can, be no difference of opinion amongst the Catholics of Canada. One-that it is the right of Catholic parents to educate their children as they please without interference from the State; and that every restriction upon the exercise of this right, is a monstrous injustice. The other, that the people of Catholic Lower Ca nada - having, when immensely the superior, in point of numbers of the people of Upper Canada. been restricted to an equal number of representatives in Parliament with the latter-have the right to insist that now, that the population of Upper Canada is slightly in excess of that of the Catholic section of the Province, an equality of representatives in Parliament still be allotted to them.

Every man who adopts these two points in hisconfession of political faith is our friend; every man who opposes them, or who refuses to adopt both, is, and ever shall be treated by us as our

This for years has been the political platformof the True Witness, and nothing shall ever persuade us to make any the slightest modification therein. Earnestly do we request the concurrence therein if our co-religionists of Upper Canada; to whom the maintenance of Equality of Representation in a United Legislature is of vital importance-since upon it their Separate Schools and their civil and religious liberties depend; earnestly do we invite the co operation of our Catholic contemporaries; -and we do so with the more confidence because we have before our eyes an article from the Toronto Mirror, wherein that journal clearly exposes and strongly denounces the anti-Catholic policy of the Reform party; and makes profession of the same political principles as those of which the TRUE WIT-NESS ever has been, and ever will be, the uncompromising advocate. We make some extracts from the article in the Toronto Marror by us alluded to :-

" We deal with an energetic antagonist, bucked by a strong and united body, who will fight against us with the virulence of men who feel bate it is their last struggle for the cause of Protestant Secondancy. It will require our whole strength and willity to make headway against such spirits. The moment we exhibit weakness or cawardice, we are beaten. The enemy has entered the field in truth and in earnest; and the men or body of men who stand parleying with him, and who would talk of conciliation at the expense of any portion of our rights or liberties, is his best and most effective ally. We can only preserve ourselves from the hopeless and subordinate lot which has failen to the lot of the Catholic minorities of New Hampshire and Vermont, (perhaps under Providence as a warning to us) by standing enlightened and liberal portion of our Protestant fellow citizens who are in favour of maintaining intact the constitution of the country. On this subject, we find in the last issue of the True Witness (the well-known and esteemed organ of the Irish Catholics of Montreal) a few remarks so noble and patriotic that we cannot forbear quoting them for the benefit of our readers :---

"Ontholics of all origins, whether residents of Bastern or Western Canada, are immediately interested in one another's welfare, "A blow dealt to religious liberty in Toronto, or on the shores of the Lakes, must be felt in Quebec and along the banks must needs auffer with it. Our common enem , but our enemies alone, fain persuade ustibat, betwirt the Oatholics of the Western Province, and those of the Lower, there should be moreymouthy of feeling, no unity of action. They seek to exaggerate and perwards the subjugation of the South It was — Treat men well, and they will be grateful; ill use antism essentially consists.

| Services of the Catholics of Liower Canada by those who and persecute them, and you will make them your A "gerin" is that from which anything is and it is as much the interest of the former to cism.— True Witness.

The state of the s

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

tempt to cordially unite the Catholics of the West Catholics of Lower Canada is one of the greatest Oamones of Lower Canaus, 18, one of the greatest political orimes that could be perpetrated in regard to a simple and confiding people. Representation by Population is bad enough; in so far as it is simed by Population is pad enough, in so far as it is aimed at the liberties of Lower Canada: Repeal of Union is equally as bad, since its design is to leave the Oatholics of Upper Canada without friends in the mids of a hostile people. Yet it is now the openly avowed and well underetood principle of the Reform party of the West, and any person who remains in its ranks does so with a full knowledge of the strange part he is playing and of the fatal consequences which must follow if he can succeed in converting to his views any portion of his co-religionists and countrymen. Representation by Population or Repeal of the Union, is now the only principle put prominently forward' by the Clear Grit party, and assured there can be no mistake as to its intent or

The most extraordinary circumstance connected with Mr. Brown's new move to upset the Constitution, and either to pass Representation by Population or Repeal of the Union, is, that he expects to succeed through the medium of Catholic as well as Protestant allies. He has already openly boasted that our co-religionists in Upper Canada, have formed two distinct and bostile camps—the one "bigoted" and stubborn like the people of Ireland or Lower Ganada, and the other (as he is pleased to say) disposed to march with the progress of the age. This latter party he believes to be open for the manipulation of himself and his Whiggish colleagues. Still, how-ever true it may be, that our people in Upper Canada are at present deplorably split up, we regard one thing as admitting of no doubt. It is this. That the general sentiment will soon bring men who are evidently wrong in principle to their proper level. They have gone too far now to retreat without great loss of self-respect and political reputation. first hour that they confess themselves either deceived or the deceivers, will be a painful one to them. But retreat they must. Step by step, they must repudiate all connection with the Browns, the Mowats, the Goulds, and the Gowans of the Clear Grit party. They must unsay all they have said against these men who held firm in opposition to bad men and bad principles, when they wers running after the Chief of the " Pharisuical Brawlers." Every paragraph of the 3rd of June will yet be atoned for ; and one-half of the signers of the infamous North Wellington placard are even now ashamed of its lying vindictiveness. There is at this moment, especially in the city of Toronto, a feeling of universal disgust with the Clear Grit party. Mr. Brown, therefore, will once for all understand that in counting on Irish Catholic support for Representation by Population or Repeal of the Union, he is reckoning without his host. Our countrymen are passionate and impetuous-they are easily dazzled by splendid oratory, and duped by false promises. But in their name we may safely state, -that they will never consent to be severed from their co-relgionists in Lower Canada; nor will they ever (as the other alternative) be a party to the enslavement of their country !- Toronto Mirror.

To all which we heartily respond -Amen.

We have heard a great deal in our day about Austrian tyranny and Russian autocracy, about French espionage, and Neapolitan police systems; but for genuine, unadulterated espionage and police polity, commend us to the Queenstown (Ireland) police, and the Irish government. Up to the year of grace, 1862, firm in our faith in "British liberty" we should have deemed it a point of honor to do battle for the right had any one been found bold enough to draw in our presence any comparison, however remote, between the British police system and the Continental code of espionage; we should as soon have dreamed of a British subject being arrested for crying "To hell with the Queen," as a drunken Orangeman for crying "To hell with the Pope." The use of such phraseology may be in the extremest degree reprehensible, and neither polite nor Christian, but is certainly no fit subject for a Crown Prosecution in the boasted "land of freedom." Now what are the facts of the case. They are these. Daniel Curtin " is commander of a little steamer unfortunately for him called The Queen." Now Daniel, like many "a second Daniel" being in a hurry (it being Christmas time) to join his own little family circle after the labours of the day, was hailed by somebody with the unwelcome intelligence that "The Queen was adrift." To this Daniel with singular shortsightedness and in accents more forceable than polite, replied, "To Hell with you and the Queen." This by a blue-coated policeman standing by, was deemed "language calculated to create disaffection in the minds of Her Majesty's subjects;" and Daniel Curtin found himself accordingly all at once magnified into a political prisoner attainted with High Treason. Now this may, be after all a very paltry and supremely ridiculous case, and one of which the Irish executive are no doubt by this time most thoroughly ashamed, coming as it does so inconveniently soon after their "free lances" admirable Galway escapade; but as a feather floating on a deep stream, it serves to the attentive observer to point out pretty clearly the deep current of events.

In the first place, had this happened to an Englishman on the Boulevards of Paris, with the slight exchange of the words Napoleon for The Queen, the spienetic British public would have been treated by the English papers to a course of drastic dissertations upon the horrors of the French Spy system, followed up with an emulcent in the shape of a self-commendatory disquisition on the inestimable blessings of British rule; to which would be added in the case where the paper was religiously inclined, the inevitable conclusion of the superiority of Protestant institutions. Now this, though it may be all very well in a financial point of view--(like those delectable fly sheets sold on the eve of a murderer's execution, "The last dying speech and consession of John English, alias "English Jack' of the murder of Sally Brown-price only one penny") - yet to say the least of it; it is both unjust and inconsistent not to follow out the like system, when the case happens to be that of a poor Irishman on the Queenstown Quays. But this inconsistency is after all of little moment when compared with the conclusions which may be logically drawn from this conduct of the Irish executive. The form of a hat the color of a coat the singing a particular air—the uttering of fa slight expression of disloyalty (even if Curtin had really meant it) by a single individual, can alone be worthy the notice of a Government when that Government notice of a Government when that Government of the masses.

On Monday evening, the 3rd instant, the Com what I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to you what I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to you was a remany before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly to bring before you for the reliefly within our power and generously to aid to you. What I wish eliefly within our power and generously to a deal of the reliefly within our power and generously to a deal of the reliefly within our power and generously to a deal of the reliefly within our power and generously to a deal of the reliefly within our power and generously to a deal of the reliefly the barking of the cur, because lief Fund be sent to the city papers for publication." Ireland in this her hour of direst work alercuit Feely

Nothing could be more certain than that any at he feels himself secure in his strength—it is only the weaker cur that feels it an insult. A single spark is then only dangerous when it is surrounded by combustibles and the Irish Executive could alone deemed this single and apparently insignificant expression of any importance in a country rife with discontent. This then, will be the first conclusion drawn from this insignificant act of the Queenstown police—that British rule in Ireland is not, after all, as popular among the masses as the English government would have us believe; and should Europe deduce therefrom the of alleviating their wants. A subscription list was necessity of an Irish government for Ireland, she will only be following out England's own line of argument in the Italian case.

Mr. Gladstone has told us strange and romantic tales of the doings of the Bourbon police in Naples; but the continental reader of Galignani when he finds this Queenstown case recorded therein will doubtless draw an equally unfavourable sketch of British rule, and will come to the conclusion, when he finds the Counsel for the Queen moving for this trial to be sent to the Assizes, that Bourbon tyranny is not the only type of oppression extant. An Englishman chafes and fumes in Paris because under a species of political " delirium tremens" he imagines he sees in every face around him a government spy, and because he cannot move without being under the vigilant eye of some "sargent de ville." This he looks upon as intolerable and unfit for freemen, and in his disgust sighs for England and British liberty-forgetting, poor dear man! that in his own country, or the Irish portion of it at espionage as ubiquitous as ever France sustained even in the days of the Revolution; and that should be in his anger be so unfortunate as to less roof-trees of Sligo and Mayo, are lying down to ger was to be confronted, led the van are let die by curse the Queen, even though that Queen be a die the death of helpless, hungering, starving want steamboat withal, he is in danger of a State Prison and an indictment for "misprision of treason." How differently the two nations are sickening story of starving perishing thousands, who, constituted is abundantly evident in this matter. when mocking plenty and abundance fill the homes Ireland receives the intelligence of this outrage on freedom with scarcely any feeling, and if any with those only of pity and contempt; whilst we will venture to say that had this farce been acted in Lancashire towards a Lancashire operative take a prompt and speedy action for their assistance. by the English police, there is not a force in I need not repeat to you aught of the particulars of England that could withstand the outburst of indignation and fury that would flood the land, nor could any military force be found strong enough to put the sentence in execution.

IRISH RELIEF MEETING IN QUEBEC. We are indebted to the Quebec Chronicle for the following report: --

On Sunday, the 2nd instant, a meeting of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, was beld in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, immediately after Mass, to take into consideration the present alarming destitution prevailing in some parts of Ireland, and to contribute

towards the relief of the same.

The chair was taken by the Rev. B. McGauran, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, who explained the objects of the meeting at some length. The undersigned were called upon to act as Secretaries to the

The following resolutions were adopted unanimonsly.

Moved by the Hon. O. Alleyn, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary, seconded by Hugh O'Donnell, Esq.,

Resolved, - That we learn with pain that in some of the agricultural districts of Ireland, distress now prevails to an alarming extent, owing to the widespread failure of the crops and the unusual severity of the weather during the past year; and that, while tions of Providence, we feel that the facts so powerfully revealed by His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam call for our serious consideration as Christians and

Moved by John Maguire, Esq. I. & S. of Police, seconded by M. A. Hearn, Esq., Advocate, and Resolved,—That whilst deeply regretting the ab-

sence of institutions adequate to the maintenance of the poorer classes in Ireland on occasions of extraordinary destitution, their present unhappy condition calls on us to contribute to their relief according to the means which God has blessed us with.

Moved by Thos. Pope, Esq., Mayor of Quebec, seconded by Wm. Quinn, Esq., Supervisor of Cullers,

Resolved,-That a subscription list be opened forthwith and an appeal made to the citizens generally, the proceeds to be forwarded to the Most Rev. Dr. McHale, through the Rev. Pastor of St. Patrick's and that the latter, with Henry O'Connor and J. P. O'Meara, Esqs, be appointed Treasurers. Moved by Edward Ryan, Esq., seconded by Thos.

McGreevey, Esq., and Resolved,- That to carry out the foregoing resolutions the following gentlemen be appointed col-lectors, to wait upon the citizens in the respective wards of the city; and that, with the Reverend Chairman and the secretaries and treasurers of this

meeting, they do form a committee, with power to add to their numbers: St. Lewis Ward-Messrs. E G Cannon, M A Hearn. P Henchey, Edward O'Flaherty, E Hartigan, John Lilly, Hugh O'Neill, R W Behan, and E Duggan.

Palace Ward-E O'Doherty, W M'Kay, P. Moss, John Teaffe, M O'Leary, T J Murphy, M Kelly, and J Champlain Ward-John Hearn, Thomas Burns,

Michael Lawlor, John Giblin, Charles Gilbride, John Shanley, John O'Malley, Maurice Dwyer, John Roche, John Ellis, Miles O'Brien, Thomas Lane, Michael M'Namara, John Jones, and P Walsh. St. Peler's Ward-H O'Connor, J C Nolan, P

Whitty, Thomas Burns, Wm Convey, T M'Connell. P Shee, Frs Watters, Wm Quinn, and L Stafford. St Roch's Ward-Oharles Peters, Joseph Archer, John O'Leary, John Lane, P Lawlor, Robert Gamble, Denis Coveney, Robert McGreevey, Thomas Mc-Laughlan, Alex. Leonard, Thomas Delaner, M Gullen,

John Dunn, and Wm Russell. St John's Ward-J.T.C Murphy, P O'Regan, John Gray, John Brophy, John Jordan, J.A Green, and

Stephon Lambert. Montcalm, Ward. Wm Kirwin, M. Enright, Henry Martin, Bernard, Fahey, George Allen, T M Quigley, Kenrn Temple, B McGratty, Edwd Coveney, Michael O'Connell, G Neilan, Patrick Doberty, and Thomas Hanraban.

The Chair having been vacated was taken by Thomas Pope, Esq., when it was moved by E O'Doherty, Esq. seconded by H O'Connor, Esq. and Resolved That the thanks of this meeting are hereby returned to the Rev. Pastor of Sr. Patrick's for his able and dignified conduct in the chair. A handsame sum of money was then contributed when the meeting adjourned.

when the meeting adjourned.

JOONNOLAN,
Secretaries.

On Monday, evening, the 3rd instant, the Committee met and adopted the following minutes:

"That a list of the contributors to the Irish Re-

"That this Committee meet again on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock.", Signed, J. NOLAN, Secretaries.

A RELIEF MEETING AT ST. COLOMBE. A meeting of the parishioners of St. Colombe de Sillery was also held after Divine Service on Sunday morning last. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. P. H. Harkin, cure, and a series of resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy with the destitute condition of numbers of the Irish people, and a determination to raise a fund for the purpose opened, and a sum of one hundred dollars subscribed on the spot-a fact which we record as extremely creditable to the people of St. Colombe.

IRISH RELIEF MEETING IN BROCKVILLE. To the Editor of the True Witness. Brockville, Feb. 2, 1862.

Sin-On Saturday evening last, a Special Meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Association of this town was held in the Separate School House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the fearful distress of the poor in Ireland, and of devising means for their immediate relief.

The President of the Society, Mr. C. F. Fraser, took the Chair; and in eloquent and pathetic lan-guage explained the objects of the meeting. He said-Although but a brief and hasty warning for this meeting has been given you, Gentlemen, yet from the large number present, I can feel proud to know that you, at least, lack nothing in sympathy, nothing in unanimity, in this hour of Ireland's suffering. And yet this satisfaction of mine is toned with the dull, dark shadow of sorrow which is with you all as well as myself, when we know that it is alone the terrible tale of a nation's starvation -alone the apthousands of miles away far o'er the blue ocean, by the cold cheerless hearthstone, and under the shelter--alone the sad, wailing moan that with every wind borne to us from Ireland's shores, with its wretched, of England, are being swiftly gathered to their thronging graves alone this most fearful, wretched misery of the brothers of our race and creed, that has made it so orgently necessary that we, in common with the rest of our Celtic brethren, should this famine that again threatens Ireland with the horrors of '46; for there are none amongst you who have not already learnt it from the many eloquent journals at large-appeals that have told you of the pressing necessity for immediate and active endeavors, and all the more pressing since England's Government, through a Sir Robert Peel, and his not less Irish Established Soup Institution-have sought to sneer down the efforts of those who have felt hound to warn us of Ireland's threatened danger, ere that we should again have the repetition of a lesson that taught us how well the English Government could become jubilant over the green mounds that in '46 and '47 marked the graves where tens of thousands of Erio's sons and daughters had sunk down unaided and unsuccored, in their strength of years, before an enemy none the more pitiless or more unrelenting than their treacherous, ungrateful English cousins. I have said that England's homes are in the midst of abundance; and I say it again that the bitter truth of English heartlessness may be all the better understood, all the more lastingly remembered. all the more indignantly condemned by every heart that throbs with a human Christian warmth, when now she is defiantly flaunting her old principle, her long-used policy of utter carelessness, of wilful, wanton indifference as to the helpless fate of her famine-stricken people of Ireland -- that policy which dictated from an English tongue the un-Christian sentiment that " the Irish are gone, and gone with a vengeance." That saying will be long remembered by Irishmon and their posterity -long, long after the memory of the man who gave it utterance shall have been forgotten in the world's recollection, it will be and the Irish have to hope for, or to dread from England's friendship and England's enmity. Ingratitude is ever the basest trait of character; but how now proving berself to be, when she can calmly disregard the starving death-struggle of the times and bravest of her subjects, when, with a seeming deter mination that from her at lever shall come no cherishby cold and hunger and pestilence-that same people who, whenever England has taken an onward stride. have stood shoulder to shoulder at the wheels of her mighty chariot that it might not lose one inch of its progress—that same people, the fathers and brothers and sons of whom battled for England's might and English glory on Balaclava's plains, and, with life pledged to life, stormed Alma's heights, and swept on over Inkermann to settle down before the cold granite walls of Sebastopol, and brave the battle's danger and a Russian winter, under the English flag; and who finng themselves into the breach in India, with the ready and brave-hearted sacrifice of their lives, in defence of womanly sanctity and childish innocence, the greater strength to the blow that will be England's severest lesson. In the meantime, gentlemen, it is for us as a Society, and as freemen, to give expression to our opinion of all this baseness, this worse than treachery, and that done, to show our hearty willingness to render every assistance to our Irish brothers in their present need

The following Resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted : ~ Moved by Mr. John Marron, and seconded by Mr.

Thos. Braniffe, and Resolveil, -"That it is with the most profound death will ever prove a consoling satisfaction to each sorrow this Society has learned from a quarter not generous donor. The Rev. gentleman concluded his to be discredited, that the Western districts of fre-remarks by expressing a sincere hope that the result land are again visited with the terrible scourge of famine, and that the British Government, though in duty bound, proffers no helping hand, but leaves the work of succouring charity to be performed by Irish name and character." others."

thers."

Mr. P. J. Maber came forward to move the second J. Murphy,

Mr. P. J. Maber came forward to move the second J. Murphy,

That this meeting learns with deep regret that Resolution, and addressed the meeting at considerable length. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gontlemen - Comparatively speaking I am a stranger amongst you. As I am, as you know, but a very short time a member of country; therefore resolved, that this, meeting fieldyour truly benevolent Society, and consequently ing to the claims of suffering humanity, strengthened consider that I have little, perhaps no right whatever and warmed by the ties of kindred, endearing reto take a part in the proceedings of this meeting; collections, and a common nationality, beartify rebor still if I undertake to move a resolution, I trust there is no one amorgat you who will pronounce ship the Bishop of Kingston in behalf of the sufme officious or meddlesome (Ories of No, no). The ferers. object for which this meeting was convened, has been so ably explained to you that it would be out of P. G. Fergus,
place in me to say anything on that politic. The That it is the duty of every Christian io aid the

God! Ireland again visited with the awful scourge of famine! "She that was great among the nations of the earth, all her people sigh; they seek bread, and is it nothing to you all ye that pass her by ?" -Is it possible that England sits in ease and affluence while her brave Irish subjects are starving? Yes, fellow-countrymen, in very truth she does. Each successive mail alast brings us the sad intelligence that famine, with its destructive steps and devastating hand, again stalks through our once happy but now down-trodden country, and the British Government looks on with cold indifference. What base ingratitude! What gross injustice to the venerable shades of the fallen brave who, on many a welltought field in days gone by, poured out their hearts best blood fighting England's battle's. To tell the deeds of British victory would be only to relate the story of Irish valour. From the field of desperate fell upon the dusky legions of Delhi, Irish swords have won the laurels of British victory. In all those sanguinary wars which endowed England with the from the chair, and the same was taken by Dr. riches of the world, the men who have borne her Fergus. flag amid the brunt of battle have been Irish. What an inestimable service! Without it where had been British power, British boasted liberty, British com-merce, British trade, British manufacture, British wealth? All these things are due to the army of Great Britain, and two-thirds of that army are Irishmen-fellow-countrymen of those whose pitiful and and seconders of the above resolutions, and many heart-rending wail now reaches us from the other heartrending scenes portrayed, by individual wit-of the broad-Atlantic. In the special institution nesses, of the dreadful caruage made by the famine which was founded to distinguish the men of most valorous daring, two-thirds of those who have won its rewards have been Irishmen The Victoria Cross and the obedience and fidelity with which they cling has signalized Irish bravery. And well it might!-The life has been quenched in many an Irish heart to win its mede of honor amidst the terrible impulses of da, and all over this continent, in behalf of the battle. In the thick of the fight the sharp steel of starving Irish, how impotent he is when opposed to England's toe has found its way oftenest to an Irish the successor of St. Lawrence O'Toole-how puny is peal to our humanity and Christian brotherly feeling breast. The coronal of glory has been oftener culled his official pen when in opposition to the crosser of least, there is a police force as vigilant and an that the merciless thrusts of gaunt famine may be from the flowers of frish graves than those of any the successor of St. Jarlath? warded off our helpless fellow-countrymen, who, other race of men in the isles of British waters. And strange to say, but yet 'tis the brothersthe offsprings of those very men who, wherever danthe way-side from cold and hunger; ungrateful England turns a deaf ear to their cries of distress. May which wasts its tidings over the broad Atlantic comes : I not cry out with the prophet Jereminh on behalf of suffering Ireland, "O ye that pass by the way, attend and see if there be sorrow like unto my sorrow. She weepeth sore in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks; ber friends have dealt treacherously with her, they are become her enemies." Yes, fellowcountrymen, England, that should be hir truest friend, rejoices over her misfortune. Though bound to provide for her as a father is for his children, she proffers no assistance in this ber hour of trial and suffering, but leaves it to be done by strangers.

Moved by P. J. Maher, and seconded by P. O'Con-

Resolved,-" That it is with the deepest indignation appeals made to you through our Irish and Catholic that we as Irishmen find ourselves for the second time within the fresh memories of all of us, taught the lesson of the base and unworthy ingratitude of the English Government in its seeming rejoicing over the decimation of a people who have wasted worthy and less active abettors, the clergy of an their truest courage and their best manhood lighting England's battles and gaining England's victories."

Moved by Mr. John Brady, and seconded by Mr. Joseph M'Gregor, and

Resolved, . "That, as Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, we claim it to be our first and dearest duty to extend to our suffering countrymen every possible assistance in this their bour of direct woe

Moved by N. J. Agnen, and seconded by W. Man-

Resolved, -" That the President be and is hereby authorised to draw upon the Treasurer of this Society for the sum of one hundred dollars, which amount he is empowered to place in the hands of our devoted Paster, Rev. H. Byrne, for transmission to His Lordship Bishop Horan, and to be by His Lordship forwarded to Arbhbishop M'Hale." Moved by T. Brady, and seconded by John Marron,

Resolved,-" That the Secretary be authorised to send copies of the Resolutions adopted at this meeting to the True Witness and Canadian Freeman for

publication." - I am, Mr. Editor, yours &c., W. MANLY, Sec.

remembered as the warning words of all that Ireland THE IRISH RELIEF MEETING IN COBOURG. Salary, &c. On Thursday evening, the 30th ult., a meeting was held in the R. C. Separate School room, Co-bourg, for the purpose of taking into consideration base, how treacherously ungrateful is not England the suffering condition of the famine stricken in Irehand, and of devising the best means to alleviate

On metion of Mr. T Duignan, seconded by Dr. Fergus, the Rev. M. Timlin was called to the chair, ing band, she permits the Irich people to be decimated and Mr. M. Cunningham was requested to act as

Secretary. The Rev gentleman, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting in a brief but feeling ad dress. In the course of his remarks he said, that considering the suffering and privations prevalent in many parts of Ireland, caused by the almost entire failure of their crops and the constant and incessant rains during the summer and autumn, which prevented them, as in other years, to dry even a portion of their turf or render it fit for use, it was the duty of every Christian to respond to the call of our distressed countrymen, and to render them all the aid which lay in our power to afford them. These facts, he said, we have learned from the most and for England's gain and conquest. And yet authentic sources, and alas! for our two bleeding wealthy England will not even cast the crumbs from and suffering country, the reality is beyond the its plentiful table to poor, despoiled, and beggared reach of cavil. As Irishmen, therefore, and their Ireland. May Ireland in the hour of her opportunity descendants, actuated by sentiments of heartfell remember this; it will nerve berall the more, and give 'sympathy towards our countrymen, we should deem it an imperative duty to hasten to their assistance, and, as far as lies in our power, to endeavor to alleviate their hard lot. A general appeal, he con-tinued, will be made to the congregation from the Altar, urging the necessity of each contributing towards rescuing their fellow creatures from the horrors of surrection, pestilence and inevitable death, according to the means that God has given him, and be persuaded that the consciousness of being instrumental in the hands of God in preserving one or more from the panga of starvation and of this appeal would redound to the credit of the Cohourg Mission, and at the same time establish the well known and acknowledged generosity of the

Moved by Mr. M. Cunningham, seconded by Mr.

another of those periodical famines so peculiar to Ireland is now preying upon the vitals of the poor in several districts of that advanty but ever faithful sponds to the soul-stirring appeal made by His Lord-

Moved by Mr. D. McAllister, seconded by Doctor

young but worthy, President of your Society has cause for the alleviation of the pains of unfering painted, if I may so speak, in bold relief the destitu- humanity, and that whilst we deeply deplore the tion which at present exists in our unhappy country condition of a portion of our fellow countryment in -so that there is no use of my trespassing on four their native land, he'it therefore resolved that im precious time repeating what has already been tolds mediate steps be taken by this meeting to render all

Resolved,-That the following, gentlemen be a Committee to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions, and to solicit subscriptions and donations from their fellow citizens generally, viz:-Messrs. J. Piageon, M. Cunningham, or hickuire, Michael Fox, D. Dunigan, Capt. Butler, T. Wiseman, J. Gorden, T. Duignan, D. C. Peely, John G. Fagan, Dr. Fergus, T. Heenan, James Keon, John Keon, J. Hutton, C. Power, O. McDonald, John McAllister, J. Dillon, Patrick Doyle, James Craig. P. Masterson, Peter Brady, P. Strong, F. McGuire, D. Callanan, M. Callanan, John O'Hara, Thomas McGuire, D Connolly, Peter Carroll, Patrick Fox, Il Cabilly, and E Cabilly. Moved by Mr J Pidgeon, seconded by Mr P O'-

Flynn.:

Resolved, -That as soon as the several Collectors shall have made their returns to the Rev Mr Timlin, daring, when defeat darkened gloomingly over the the amount be forwarded to our beloved Bishop, for snowy plume of Montcalm, to that when its shadow transmission to the Most Rev Dr McHale. transmission to the Most Rev Dr McHale. On the motion of Mr. John J. Fegan, seconded by Mr. Peter Cummins, Rev. Mr. Timlin, was moved

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Rev. gentleman for his dignified conduct in the chair, and for

the christian spirit and genuine charity manifested by him in pleading the cause of our indigent and famishing fellow-countrymen. The meeting was addressed by most of the movers

in '46 and '47. Such meetings prove the generosity of the Irish, to their Bishops and Pastors. Will Sir Robert Peel

learn from the action which is being taken in Cana-

MICHAEL CUNNINGUAM, Secretary.

Cobourg, Feb. 1st 1862.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

IIt is to be borne in mind that the following quotations, unless otherwise specified, are for round lots sold to shippers or produce dealers, and that the latter as a matter of course, must charge higher rates to their customers.]

Flour -Pollards, \$2,25 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$2,90 to \$3,25; Fine, \$3,80 to \$4,00; Superfine, No. 2, \$4,60 to \$4,70; Superfine \$4.85 to \$4,90; Fancy, \$5 to \$5,15; Extra, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Double Extra, \$5,60 to \$6 Bags, \$2,60 to \$2,70 per 112 the

Superfine is active to day; sales at the Point at 4.85 to \$4.90. Wheat-In good demand at \$1.05 ex-car for U. U

Spring ;-probably \$1,06 ore more would be paid for large lot. No sale for Win er Wheat. Onimeal per bbl. of 200 lbs \$4 to \$1,20; per bag

of 112 lbs, 10s to 10s Gd. Ashes - Pots, \$6,70 to \$6,75; Inferiors, 5c more Pearls have advanced, the price to-day being \$6,65

Butter The range is about 11 to 14 cents. The market is hare. Pork-Prime, \$9: Prime Mess, \$12: Mess \$12,50

to \$13 .- Montreal Witness.

HIS R. R. BISHOP TACHE. A BAZAAR in aid of the Mission of the RED

RIVER will be Opened at LONGUEIUL, in the College Hall, on MUNDAY, the 17th FEBRUARY. At this Bazaar, which will be continued till Saturday night, will be offered a great variety of useful and necessary articles, fabricated by the Ladies of Lon-

The sole object of this Bazzar will be a sufficient encouragement to come and visit it

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WANTED a Situation by a young man as a First or Second Class TEACHER, in either town or country. Testimonials and References unexceptionable. Was educated in a Catholic College, from which he has Testimonials of character and ability.

For further information, address by letter, (post-C S., Port Hope, Canada West," stating

Feb. 6, 1862.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 10th inst. The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. P. O'MEARA.

WINTER GOODS

TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Assistant Rec. Sec.

(One Shilling Off each Dollar) FOR CASH,

AT M'DUNNOUGH, MUIR & CO.'S. 185 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Dopot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR

160 DOZEN LUBIN'S PERFUMERY. JUST RECEIVED;

Winter Blossom, Jookes Cirb, Millesseur, Riss-me-Quick, &c., &c., -2s Gd per Bottle

A large and choice assortment of Silver Capped and other Fancy Smolling Bottles, Vinarettes, &co.
Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, &c. of every
description and price, Fancy Soaps, in boxes, for
presents

SYRUPS

Ginger, Lemon, Pineapple, Orange, Saraaparlia, &C.

in Bottles, 1s.3d; Quart Bottles, 1s.6d; equal-if not superior to any in the city.

R. J. DEVINS
OHEMIST
Nervithe Court House Moatreal

at Castellamare, and Sardinian troops have again been despatched to suppress the efforts of the people. The Times correspondent, commenting on the state of the country, says, "Elements of discord still exists here; opposition and conspiracy only slumber. Above all, a large and needy population in the midst of immense natural wealth cry aloud for food, for the employment of labour, and the promotion of industry, the development of these sources of prosperity which abound in Southern Italy more than in any country under the sun." This is an eloquent sketch of Italian prosperity; coming from the source it does its value is increased; the halo of glory which was sought to be cast round the so-called Italian revolution no longer suffices to call its defects; the injustice by which it has been accomplished, and with which it was maintained, is becoming apparent even. to the friends of the cause. In the face of all this, we have Garibaldi calling, for the hundredth time

puties, Signor Dondes asked a question respecting: the recent disturbances at Castellamare. He censured the local authorities for not having taken regular legal proceedings against the disturbers of public order, and expressed his disapproval of persons having been shot without trial. The Minister of Justice said the Government had not yet received an official account. He said it was very difficult for the judicial authorities to obtain the evidence necessary for conviction, and added that the efforts of the soldiers to repress disorders would have been ineffectual but for a spontaneous movement on the part of the inha-

THE ROMAN QUESTION .- TURIN, Jan. 15 .- In the Senate to-day Baron Ricasoli made a general statement of the policy of his ministry with regard to the Roman question. He said that at Rome not only the interests of Italians, but humanity in general were at stake. Perhaps, at this very moment, our destinies are ripening. The government, firm in the alli-Baron Ricasoli replied, "I expressed myself thus, be-

but His word should not pass away.

Rome Jan. 6.—To-day the Pope convoked a Con-

ROME, Jan. G.—A. proclamation, printed here by order of the Bourbon Committee, exhorts the Na-

ed yesterday to Naples.

THE ST. PETER'S PENCE IN ROME.—The Giornale

the Bishops of Clergy, an increase of 10 per cent on the number of churches and chapels; an increase of 47 per cent on the number of communities of men an increase of 47 per cent on the number of convents

and an increase of 9 per cent on the number of colleges.—London Tablet. The Times gives some statements showing the reof the recent transactions between M. de Lavalette cent rapid and energetic action of the Admiralty; and the Pope respecting the presence at Rome of Five weeks ago Admiral Milie had in North America King Francis II. In answer to the demands of the a squadron of line of battle ships, ten first class fri-Marquis, that such a state of things should be change gates, and seventeen powerful armed corvettes and

leges. 1.

total disruption of such links as bound the Society ed, His Holiness said: — He too well-remembered, together; and above all of those links which bound the hospitality which he had met with at Gaeta, at a the hospitality which he had met with at Gaeta, at a the hospitality which he had met with at Gaeta, at a the hospitality which he had met with at Gaeta, at a the hospitality which he had met with at Gaeta, at a the hospitality which he had met with at Gaeta, at a the hospitality which he had met with at Gaeta, at a the hospitality which he had met with at Gaeta, at a the hospitality which he had met with at Gaeta, at a the hospitality which he had met with at Gaeta, at a the hospitality which had been compelled to quit have weeks an or sailing; but in the short space of five weeks the Admirally have increased, or who had formerly so nowerfully assisted him to seek made preparations for increasing, Admiral Milne's soon as it became known that the appointment of a refuge elsewhere, and that, therefore, he could not force by adding 2 line of battle ships, 23 of the larlation of the 89 departments amounted to 37;382;220 soon as it pecams known that the president depended upon the sole will and recommend the ex-King of Naples to Leave Rome?

Is souls, from which arises for the quinquennial period the President depended upon the sole will and recommend the ex-King of Naples to Leave Rome?

It souls, from 1857 to 1861 in increase of 1,342;861, or 3.72 pleasure of the Krench Government.

The Ports Reception of the French Government gest, fastest, and heaviest armed acrew frigates, and great alarm/ands distrust, not only among the depositors in the Ports Reception of the French Government.

The Ports Reception of the French Government gest, fastest, and heaviest armed acrew frigates, and president depended upon the sole will and recommend the ex-King of Naples to Leave Rome?

The Ports Reception of the French Government gest, fastest, and heaviest armed acrew frigates, and president depended upon the sole will and recommend the ex-King of Naples to Leave Rome?

The Ports Reception of the french Government gest, fastest, and heaviest armed acrew frigates, and president depended upon the sole will and recommend the ex-King of Naples to Leave Rome?

The Ports Reception of the French Government gest, and the president depended upon the sole will and recommend the ex-King of Naples to Leave Rome?

The Ports Reception of the French Government gest, and the president depended upon the sole will and recommend the ex-King of Naples to Leave Rome?

The Ports Reception of the French Government gest, and the president depended upon the sole will and recommend the ex-King of Naples to Leave Rome?

The Ports Reception of the French Government gest, and the president depended upon the sole will and recommend the ex-King of Naples to Leave Rome?

The Ports Reception of the French Government gest, and the president depended upon the sole will and recommend the ex-King of Naples to Leave Rome?

The Ports Reception of the French Government gest, and the president gest, and the president gest, and th

Alleith from Romes in the Monda tave: "We made by the Connection to the content of the Connection of the content of the Connection of the Government, wished to dictate their own terms of peace, by laying the fleet broadside on the streets of New, York and Hoboken; this could be done withby your Apostolic benediction or This benediction we shall always be happy to teceive, and always proud. out the smallest risk. The iron ships on the Canadian Lakes do not possess the same advantages as on the Atlantic, but we can send gunboats ready made as quickly as the American can build them, and rather quicker. Satural grants where we had

::: <u>|</u>::::

of these feelings with kindness, and respond to them

to deserve.' His Holiness replied, in substance, that,

he accepted the General's good wishes, that time also

confirmed more and more in his heart the paternal

sentiments he felt for the Emperor, the Empress, and

the Prince Imperial to whom he wished true happi-

ness; that Time had given him occasion to admire all the qualities of the French army which staid at

Rome, it must be believed, to prevent the consumms-

tion of a monstrous iniquity, an injustice, and even

(added His Holiness in accents that defy descrip-

mired the discipline of this army; I know its courage; but those are things that little concern me, be-

strength and support. But I give my benediction to

and my joy.' After these words, spoken in French,

and in a voice which moved all present, the General

· CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN. - We' ex-

tract the following Statistical Summary from the

Churches, Chapels, and Stations.

80

96

70

48

33

00

Britain . . . 1398 - 1019 - . . . 50 162 12

The Catholic Directory of 1859 gave the following

59 78

93 35

64

96

50

83

749

60

79

38

926

The progress made in the last three years is more

The increase in the three years is, of Bishops and

Priests. 166; of Churches, chapele, and stations, 93; of communities, 16; of convents, 52; of col-

It is an increase of 13} per cent on the numbers of

Communities of Mon

12

- 0

50

34

20

8

104

6.

11.

926

34

34 110

1862.

1 1 0

10

11

6. 1

12.

Ò

153

benediction for the families of the soldiers.

Catholic Directory for 1862: -

184

130

57

172

62

31

31

138

93 138

52

75

164

33

29 52

82

50

102

1036

38

68

.31

6

143

43

1222

clearly shown in the following table:-

Churches, chapels, & stations. 1,019

Communities of Men..... 50

128

ENGLAND:

Beverley

Clifton

Hexnam

Liverpool

Westminster

Birmingham

Menevia and

Newport'

Northampton

Nottingham

Plymouth

Shrewsbury

Bishops & Priests

Total in England 1215

Eastern District 53

Western Do 85

Total in Scotland 173

ing here included.

Northern Do

Total in Great

unattached

SCOTLAND:

Bishops

ENGLAND :

Beverley:

Olifton

Hexham!

Liverpool-

Westminster

Birmingham

Menevia and

Newport

Northampton

Salford

Nottingham

Plymouth :

Shrewsbury

Southwark

Total :

SCOTLAND

Eastern

Western

Northern

St Mary's Blairs

Total

Bishops & Priests

unattached

Britain

Total in Great

Southwark

Salford

When the Duke of Wellington was asked whether he was not surprised before Waterloo, he is said to have replied, "No; but I am now." The same langnage would fitly express the difference between our tion) of an anti-political act. After a pause, the Pope continued nearly as follows:—'I have always adposition at the time when the outrage was committed on the Trent and that in which we find ourselves after perusing Mr. Seward's despatch. The former cannot be said to have taken us by surprise at all. cause I must look higher than this world for my We could not, indeed, have foreseen it, yet we were tolerably prepared for it, for we knew how little a that portion of the French army, now in Rome. I mere breach of international law would trouble the also give it to that great portion of France which in so many ways stands forth in defence of my interconscience of a patriotic American captain, and the Democratic organs of the North had so often assured ests. I also give it to those good soldiers who come us of their defire to pick a quarrel with us that we had almost come to believe them. It was far more here almost every day to surround me, and of whom I may say, with St. Paul, that they are my crown astounding that, after Congress and the Secretary to the Navy had expressed their approbation of Captain Wilkes, and the mob had pronounced in his fain Chief, in a brief reply, repeated the sentiments of the Emperor towards his Holiness, and solicited a vour, Mr. Lincoln's Government should have felt itself strong enough to avoid a war with England by timely concession. But the document in which this concession is conveyed and justified is the crowning marvel of the story. Its length is portentous, its verbiage indescribable, and the assurance and confidence in our ignorance which it exhibits are indeed what the the New York Herald calls them,masterly." Professing to be exhaustive, it leaves untouched three fourths of the whole field of argument already familiar to the readers of this journal, Professing to be logical, it quietly "assumes" the most material of all the points that is to be provedviz., " that the circumstance that the Trent was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the rights of the belligerent Power," Professing to deal with a practical issue, it discusses at prodigious length a number of hypothetical cases, confessedly doubtful in themselves, and in no respect analogous to that of the Trent. It abounds in such platitudes as that "War is a terrible social evil," that " neutrality is the harbinger of peace," and that "human actions generally proceed upon mingled and conflicting motives." Oalling itself "a very simple and natural statement of the facts, "and analysis of the law applicable to them," it is, in reality, a vast and irrelevant preamble, ending with a dogmatio quotation from Madison, enunsiating a principle amply broad enough to cover the whole case, and to render nugatory the tedious array of facts and arguments by which it is ushered in. It would be well for Mr. Seward's reputation as a diplomatist if this despatch had never been published in extenso. The telegraphic summary had already given the only part of it that would stand criticism for a moment, There was some plausibility in the boast that in surrendering the prisoners America was carrying outher own cherished principles against her own interests, until he examined the frivolous, and worse than frivolous, reasona by which this assertion was bolstered up. We say worse than frivolous, for we will not conceal our conviction that the injustice of his. cause was present to the mind of the writer through-The numbers slightly vary from those given with out the composition of this pitiful State paper, and that all the fine-drawn distinctions between contrathe Dioceses, in consequence of the Communities beband "things" and "contraband" persons were intended to disguise from the American people fact that submission was inevitable. Mr. Seward cannot be ignorant that, so far from adhering to the American and Continental limitations of belligerent rights, the greater part of his despatch is based on the old English theory which recognised no other restriction than the interests of the belligerent He cannot suppose that this will escape the penetration of Lord Russell or the Law Officers of the British Crown, but he probably calculates, with justice, that it will impose on the mass of his countrymen. It is to them that he is really speaking when he nominally addresses Lord Lyons, and we fear that it is their applause which he courts by the insolent declaration that the Envoys could not have been surrendered had State policy required that they should be retained. We will not so libel the nation which he represents as to accept this as a fair specimen of their political morality. We will rather hope that when the history of this war comes to be written in calmer times the error of delaying redress till it was peremptorily demanded, and then inventing fictitious

reasons for granting it, it will be admitted without reserve. London Times. 1 (190) In another article on the same subject, and allud-

ing to Mr. Seward's despatch, the Times says :-We are told that in the same breath that the claim is just, but that if the safety of the Union required the detention of the captured prisoners it would be the right and duty of the Government to detain them; that is, it would be the right and duty of Government to do towards a foreign State that which they themselves considered to be unjust.—We have then, fair notice that all who deal with the United States must guide, themselves, not by the Law of Nations, but by what the United States may consider expedient at the time; and this of course, depends upon their ability to resist. Thus, it was expedient to put the Commissioners in prison on November 10, and it was expedient to to release them, when it was found that war would be the consequence of detaining them, on December 27. Mr. Seward, however, concludes by saying that the prisoners are given up, not because England demands them peremptorily, but because they are not worth keeping; because "the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured, persons, themselves, when dispassionately weighed," &c ; and this pretext is put forth by a Government which denounced these mon to Congress as leading conspirators, which gave its official thanks to Captain Wilkes on account of the importance of the capture, and took seven weeks to discover that its prisoners were "comparatively unimportant!" We doubt if any nation ever committed blunders so palpable and so enormous.

FAILURE OF A SAVINGS BANK-SERIOUS DEFALCA-TIONS, BY A PROTESTANT, CLERGYMAN. The Bilston Savings Bank has suspended payment in coase-quence of serious defaications on the part of the manager, who is a Parson and magistrate, and has or a long lime conducted the affairs of the Bank. The sum deficient exceeds tone-third of the whole amount deposited and the loss will fall entirely on the depositors as under the existing law, the trus-tess are into way liable. It is to be feared hat a

PORRETIGN TINTELLINGS NICE

specific and the compression of the compre the article of the Debats of the 11th, from which battle four companies of aeronants were organised, and finally an entire battalion. General Bonaparte took with him to Egypt two companies of aeronauts "The Washington Cabinet has done itself and several balloons, but they rendered no service, honor in the eyes of the civilised world by giving and they were subsequently suppressed. An attempt to England the satisfaction which was due to was made to revive them in Algeria in 1830, but her. The surrender of Messis. Slidell and there was no opportunity for making use of them. Mason is the victory of right, of inoderation, and The Russians made use of balloons at Sebastopol but they derived no advantage from them. The to-tal impossibility of using balloons with advantage The Presse has a long article on the same for military movements was demonstrated during

I gave a few extracts:

" Is that the Washington Cabinet has adopted

good sense. No doubt the advice tendered by

the great Powers of Europe, and especially by

its mind, and it has set great value on those ma-

mifestations, which have, happily, disabled it from

The Presse demes that America had any just

claim, for services rendered, to the sympathies of

France. It calls to mind the treaty of 1794 be-

"When we read history, and look again over

friends and its most cherished principles. This

umph of civilisation this time does not cost hu-

In 1856 the States which signed the Treaty of

Paris came to a resolution that in cases, of interna-

tional dispute the parties should, as far as circum-

stances permit, have recourse to the good offices of a third Power. No sooner did the difficulty arise be-

voluntarily made known to the Washington Government her opinion on the matter, and in friendly but

perial Government was, as we have seen, speedily followed by similar exhortations on the part of Prus-

sia and Austria, and it is probable that if reparation

had not been made by the Federal Government every maritime nation would have announced its adhesion

to the peace of Europe by carrying into practice the

doctrine which received European assent five years ago. This friendly tender of advice in international

disputes seems likely to remove many difficulties

which have beset diplomacy, for few nations will dare

which have deset diplomacy, for tew factors will dare to persist in a course which has been visited by remonstrances from the leading Powers of the world.—

Times.

M. Anour And Plon-Plon.—Our readers are doubtless too familiar with the Lame of M. Edmond About and his anterdents to require any further in familiar.

and his antecedents to require any further informa-tion on these points from us. He was the smart

writer whom the French Government sent to Rome

a few years ago to fabricate libels against the Ponti-

fical Government for the pages of the Moniteur, from

which they were at last excluded only because the

Archbishop of Paris declared it impossible for him to hold any further communication with the Imperial Court unless this infamous scandal ceased. About then returned to Paris, where he has been an active

literary Swiss in the service of Plon-Plon, whose

speech against, the Holy See he is generally supposed

to have composed, and also a manufacturer of farces

not distinguished for their delicacy or refinement of

thought or expression. One of these was lately

brought out at the Odeon, but it created such a storm

of indignation that it has been withdrawn, after four

nights of a struggle, in which the opposing forces

seemed to grow gradually stronger. Several arrests were made on the last night of the representation.

M. About's unpopularity is attributed by some to his

anti-clerical views upon Rome; by others, to his

supposed relations with Prince Napoleon, who was

present at one of these performances, and came in

A Paris letter on this subject says :- " M. About's

new play, 'Gaetana,' has disappeared from the Odeon

playbills. Last night, the fourth representation, the

row was so great that the Manager let the curtain

fall before the third act was ever, and cleared the theatre. A curious manifestation then took place.

A crowd of students surrounded the stage door, and

cheered the heroine of the piece, Madlle. Thuillier,

as she came out, to show that their opposition was

in no way personal to her. They then formed a pro-

cession to the number of two or three hundred, and marched across the Pont Neuf by the Palais Royal.

and through the Place de la Bourse to M. About's re-

sidence in the Passage Saulnier, where they gave

him a charivari-a word which may be rendered in

English as 'rough music.' What can be the reason

for this extraordinary animosity to M. About on the part of the youth of the colleges is not sufficiently

explained. Nevertheless, a prejudice exists against him because he is supposed to be an agent of Prince

Napoleon. Among the cries uttered at the Odeon

were A bas le vendu! meaning M. About, and

A bas le ventru l' directed towards the box in which

the Prince was sitting."

The following report has been addressed to the Emperor by the Minister of the Interior on the census

for a share of popular disfavor .- Weekly Register.

manity anything."-Cor. of the Times.

commencement of the war with France:-

one of its agents had hurried it."

of good sense."

subject. "What we desire to show for the franch Orinion on Dr. Dovie. The Etoile says: -" Among the answers which the Bishop of Kildare gave with so much frankness to the questions of the the only line of conduct which could save its Parliamentary Committee, is found an historical excountry from the calamities of a disastrous war, position of the highest interest. It was not known in which it would have had against it the opinion | before, that until the death of the last of the Stuarts, of the whole world. We must compliment it on the Pretender had always nominated to the vacant its justice, which, in this instance, is allied to sees in Ireland. The English Government with all its gold, had never been able to get at this secret; and when we reflect that it was, perhaps, in the keeping of 10 000 individuals, so admirable an example the French Government, has powerfully acted on of guarded fidelity towards their legitimate sovereign, we recall to recollection that the only general Maria Theresa, whom the King of Prussia despaired of being able to corrupt was an Irishman; and that persisting in the tone into which the audacity of our unfortunate Louis XVI, had no more faithful defenders than the Irish attached to his service."

Paris, Jan. 12.—The Moniteur of this morning says:-" The Emperor having taken into consideration the wish of the Masonic Order in France to main-France. It calls to mind the treaty of 1754 be-tween the United States and England at the Magnan as Grand Master of all the lodges in France, for three years."

.An esteemed correspondent writes to us (Tablet) the provisions of that treaty, we shall know from Paris .- The anxiety created throughout the whole Catholic world in consequence of the late what the rancor and the gratitude of that State, whole Catholic world in consequence of the late measures adopted by M. de Persigny in regard to which is not even a Government, but a multitude, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, will supply a are worth, and which is ready, when its caprice good plea for this letter. The details I now send or its interests require it, to betray alike its best you may be relied on by your readers as drawn from the most authentic sources.

Everyone must remember the surprise and indigis what nobody in France should forget, though nation which arose in all Catholic hearts when, by it must not prevent us from congratulating our- his circular of the 16th of October, the French Miselves on the pacific result of an affair in which nister accused the Council-General of the Society of England breaks through its exclusive maritime being a focus of pointical intrigues, and or raising a budget "the amount of which was applied to unbeing a focus of political intrigues, and of raising a traditions. The incident is a fortunate one since known purposes." It is now fully ascertained that war is not the consequence, and since the tri- M. de Persigny views every Catholic in France as a secret Orleanist, and as such to be persecuted and hunted down as far as Imperial despotism and legal forms will allow. In vain did the President and most influential members of the Council appeal to the Minister's good sense and impartiality, in order to show how truly unfounded: were his prepossesions; all their arguments were rebutted by the following pithy sentence : -" Well! let us suppose after tween England and the Federal States than France all that your society is not a political association, a hastened to act in accordance with this clause in the day might come when a contest would arise between treaty. Anticipating any request on our part, she Church and State. Of course I don't foresee a case of this kind-of course I do not wish for it-but still such an occurrence may happen some day or decided language told President Lincoln that it was other. Now remember that my business is to suphis duty to yield. The good example set by the Import the State, not the Church: port the State, not the Church; consequently I cannot wish to find before me an organised association, extending throughout the whole world, and whose real object would be to defend the Church." Such were Persigny's concluding words, with which he maritime nation would have announced its adhesion waived his auditors to the door, adding only, that to the principles stated by M. Thouvenel. Thus the French Government has given an additional security ral, he would take the Emperor's orders. If some good people were disposed to believe that His Majesty is not of the same opinion as his Minister, their delusion, must be be dispelled by the simple fact. that neither the President-General, nor any other member of the society, has been able to obtain an audience of Napoleon, though direct and indirect applications have been repeatedly made to that

Matters being thus brought to such a crisis, the Minister soon proceeded to fulfil his own views. As every one of the French Conferences had unanimous. y required the restoration of the Council-General, M. de Persigny volunteered to satisfy their wishes, on condition that his. Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, should be appointed President of the

Society by the Government. To this proposal the Cardinal demurred by opposing the blank refusal. On the other hand, the Goun-cil-General equally refused to accept any condition of that kind, as it implied a question of principle .-Of course, the choice of such a person as His Eminence would be met with the utmost confidence and respect on the part of the Society; but under the present circumstances, after so many unjust accusations brought against the Council-General by the Minister-after having himself required a guarantee against contingencies-it became indispensable both for the French Conferences, and above all for those situated in foreign_countries, to be provided, not with an honorary President such as the Cardinal must needs be, but with a real, effective, and acting

This being the case, the unwonted intervention of the Government to appoint the President of a Society divested of any public character whatever, and merely authorised by the Police, would deeply modify the constitution of the Society, according to which the President is elected by the Conferences. Again, the very character of the Society would be gravely altered—that character being one of private charity placed under the control both of the public and of Government, but still maintaining and pre-

serving its own individual independence. Thirdly, the rules of the Society, ever faithful adhered to, and tested by an experience of twenty-five years of unparalleled prosperity, had likewise met with the approbation of the Holy Father, who had been pleased to attach certain spiritual graces to their application.

Consequently, there was not the slightest reason to alter those rules. Now, the principle of appointment by the Government being once admitted, the latter might select any layman to supersede the Cardinal, and by such a nomination qualify and alter the character of the institution.
Fourthly, to authorise the existence of the Coun-

cil-General on the condition of altering the character of the institution itself, would by no means restore that unity which had been destroyed by the circular of October last; nor would it re-establish that confidence in the Council which was more than ever indispensable to its efficacy. On the contrary the official appointment would probably lead to a and rivalries would soon interfere in their turn as

his admirers and followers to arms, and prepare, while Victor Emmanuel tells his ministers that they have done much, but that more remains to do !-Na-

Turin, Jan 15 .- To-day, in the Chamber of De-

ance with France, will continue to follow its present policy. The Marquis de Villamarina requested Baron Ricasoli to explain the passage in his speech. " perhaps at this very moment our destinies are ripening." cause the Roman question, being a moral question,

makes progress every day." Le Monde publishes a fuller report than was sent by telegraph of the Pope's speech to the officers who were presented to him by Mgr. de Merode after Mass on Dec. 26, the Pope's fete day. His Holiness said that he heartily thanked his officers and soldiers for the generous sentiments expressed by the Minister at War, and that their assurances of devotedness and fidelity were a great consolation to him at this period of universal confusion. "You know," he told them, "the story of King David, that prophet king, whose Psalms, we daily sing. You know how he was stripped of his kingdom and driven out of his capital by an iniquitous rebellion, headed by one of his own sons. What did David do? He supported his misfortue with calm, deplored such great iniquity, and when he was forced by his faithful army to do battle with the rebels, he begged, with tears in his eyes, that his son might be spared. Yes, David would have saved his son, but God was determined to punish him, and you all know how that miserable rebel perished. In like manner God, in His justice, will avenge the persecutions and outrages under which the Church is now suffering. Even as Absalom perished, suspended by his proud head to the branches of a tree, so will the present efforts of hypocrisy and impiety end in ignominious failure, and we shall return together into the provinces usurped and tyrannized over by our enemies. These provinces belong to the Holy See in their integrity, and I will cede nothing of them, for it is not permitted to me to abandon the domain of the Church, which is the security of the liberty and independence of the vicar of Jesus Christ. Yet, I say it with confidence, we will return into these provinces. If I am not there myself with you, he will be who succeeds me on the Papal throne—for Simon dies but Peter is immortal." The Pope then proceeded, as previously reported, to tell the officers, that the time would come when they must either precede or follow, the Pope; and that if not himself, his successor would lead them to vietory, for the Church must triumph. Jesus Christ had said so, and heaven and earth might pass away,

sistory, and appointed a new Archbishop of Warsaw. His Holiness will celebrate a funeral service for the late King of Portugal on the 14th instant.

tional Guard of the Neapolitan provinces to expel the Piedmontese, declaring that the Neapolitans alone have the right of settling their future destinies. The proclamation is dated from Naples, and signed the "Patriotic Committee." It was despatch-

di Roma, in a supplement to its number of the 31st of December, publishes the fourteenth list of subscriptions for the St. Peter's Bence received in Rome by the members of the Archconfraternity of St. Peter. The total sum received up to that day (from September, 1860) amounts to 42,450 scudi (about £9,220), thus subscribed by a city of 190,000 inhabitants, in a space of sixteen months, and by means of a single confraternity only, in comparatively small sums, apart from other large offerings sent in a direct manner to the Papal treasury.
Rows, Jan. 9.—The Pope has issued an Apostolic

letter, calling attention to his incessant efforts to requite the Greek and Latin churches. With this object his Holiness has established a special permanent Congregation of Cardinals, who are to occupy themselves exclusively with the affairs of the East ern Church. The Congregation hitherto charged with the censorship of Oriental books is suppressed.

ROME, JAN. 12 .- Monsignor Chigi, the Papal Nuncio accredited to the Court of the Tuillieries, left this morning for Paris The amounts realised by the subscriptions of Peter's Pence are 3,809,747 Roman crowns, besides objects of great value.

A letter in the Nord gives an interesting account

the tables of computation of the population of the empire, prepared in virtue of your decree of the 2nd of March 1861. The last census, that of 1856, gave as the population of the 86 departments the number. of 36,039,364. On the 1st of January, 1862, the population of the 89 departments amounted to 37,382,225

PROSPECTUS OF THE

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST:

Bishop of Sandwich, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detroit, U. S.

THIS College is under the direction of the Rev.

Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-

There is a Classical and a Commercial Course. -

The Classical Course comprises the English, French,

German, Latin and Greek languages, together with the other branches of literature which are usually

French and German languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and Tri-

gonometry, Natural Philosophy, &c., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and Instrumental

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of

education will rest, and propriety of manners and

The Scholastic year commences on the first Mon-

day of September, and ends about the middle of

All letters must be submitted to the inspection of

No student is permitted to leave the College, un-

this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the

TERMS, (invariably in advance):

Board and Tuiton, for quarter of 80 days. . \$25.00

ditto,.....

Instrumental Music, ditto, 3 00

Spending vacation at the Coilege, 20 00

School Books and Stationery will be curnished by

No advancement in money will be made by the

College to the students; it is therefore desirable that

each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unfore-

Every student must be provided 1st, with thre; suits of clothes; 2d, six shirts and two flancel shirts

3d, two long night gowns; 4th, eight pair of stockings; 5th, three pair of shoes; 6th, a white counter-

pane, two blankets and pillows; 7th, two cotton

clothes bags; 8th, four napkins and four towels; 9th,

three pair of sheets; 10th, all articles necessary for

toilet; 11th, knife, fork, ten and table spoons, and a

The College, opens this year on the first Mon-

FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B.

President.

Washing, mending, and the use of Library,

correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced.

The discipline is strict, but mild and parental.

The Commercial Course comprises the English,

taught in all great Colleges.

the President.

seen expenses.

metal cup.

Music will also be taught, if desired.

The use of tobacco is prohibited.

No extra charge for Vocal Music.

the College at the usual prices.

Assumption College

Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.

GOTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE

O.M. GARVEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends

and the public for the very liberal support extended

to him during the past twelve years, would announce

to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-

TURE,—the largest ever on view in this city. It com-prises every article in the Furniture line. He would

call special attention to his stock of first class Furni-

ture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut,

Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, vary-

ing in price from S20 to S225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together

with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of

thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c.

to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured

for cash during the winter, and in such large quan-

tities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to pur-chasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on

board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buy-

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following

Goods :- Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish,

Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other

Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will

be taken back and the money returned within one

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to

\$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endors-

ed notes if required. A discount of 121 per cent to

trade, but no deduction from the marked price of re-

tail goods, the motto of the house being large sales

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on

and, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit

which is all that is necessary to establish the fact

that this is the largest, best, assorted and, cheapest

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,

244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

OWEN McGARVEY,

will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.

month.

and small profits.

Stock of Goods in this city.

ers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

other savings banks who las we have been informed, bave already been alarmed by he failure of the Bank of Deposit and other fictitious savings banks.

A PLANTING

Tue Lingual Catholic Of all men, the "Liberal Catholick is the cone man with whom we have the least sympathy, (says, the Weekty Register), and al, though we could wish the Monde and its predecessor, the Univers, a little less touchy and (shall we say the word?) tailittle less: wrongheadedr we have all ways heartily sympathised and cordially co-operated with the one and the other simply on this very ground, that they are, and have always been free from that singularly nauseous taint of Liberal Ca-tholicism. On this very recount we have never made, or thought of making any attack upon either one or the other, even when they have laid themselves open to attack, which (to say the truth) not unfrequently chances; and we have sincerely regretted whenever their over-sensibility has led them to suspect attacks where none has been thought of We agree with them in that which outweights all our differences, because they and we are "simply Catholic," and not " Liberal Catholics." For what, in truth, is a Liberal Catholic, but a man who wishes to shirk the unpopular parts of his religion without abandoning it. in name -who, as circumstances suggest, will be as nearly a Protestant in England, or in France as nearly an infidel, as he can be without formal apostacy; whose influence and example is sure to found in practice against the spirit of the Church, while his name is on her rolls.

UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS AND PURITAN JUSTICE. - GOVERNOR Andrews, of Massachusetts, recently addressed to the Legislature of that State a very interesting and somewhat unique Message. Among the measures which his Excellency recommended was a repeal of all laws discriminating between and foreign born citizens. It will be remembered that during the prevalence of the Know-Nothing fever, Massachusetts-that has in it all the elements of excitement, and rarely allows those elements to be inactive-passed laws which gave advantage to the native over the naturalized citizen, though the State never failed to require all duties of both classes, (the duties, perhaps, of profitable office excepted) and to receive all the volunteer service which might be acceptable alike for such classes. Governor Andrews sees things now in their right light, and recommends an act of clear justice at a time when the peculiar circumstances of our country seem to show how very unjust was the invidiously distinguishing law which he desires to have repealed. While the Governor was recommending justice to the law-makers of the Bay State, he might as well have referred to the destruction of the Ursuline Convent, and the refusal of the State to pay for the injury which influential men provoked the wicked to commit, and which the authorities forbore to prevent. The State of Massachutts will, we think, have to remove from the rear of Charlestown that monument of excited passion and undeserved vengence; it is quite as telling on that side of the town as is the long opelisk that stands on Breed's or Bunker Hill on the other side. The blackened walls of the Convent tell of the most infamous invasion of political, social and religious rights The lofty column tells of an infamous invasion of political rights that called up all available energies for defence. We shall see herenfter what effect the recommendation of the Governor of Massachusetts will have in restoring the rights of naturalized citizens, and in removing the token of the disgrace of the State for its religious intolerance. - Philadelphia Correspondent of Her-

An amusing aword presentation was made on the 17th ult., by the officers of the 78th Pennsylvania to their Colonel, Wm. Sirwell. The presentation speech of Captain Gillespie was : - "Here we are, and here it is. This is a bully sword, and comes from bully fellows. Take it, and use it in a bully manner. Colonel Sirwell's reply was:—" Captain, that was a bully speech. Let us take a bully drink.

MASSON COLLEGE,

AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL.

THE object of this splendid Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages-French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, Anecdotes of Napoleon. Compiled from vanamely: - Writing, Reading, English and French rious sources. 24mo. 504 pages. Cloth . . Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agriculthre, Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

BOARD.

THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD at 354 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, four doors from St. Urbain Street.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S THEOLOGY.

Complete in 5 vols. 8vo. Reduced in Price from \$16

to \$10: New Ready, in 2 Vols. 80. Roan, \$4; Half Calf, \$1 THEOLOGIA MORALIS,

quam concunnavit Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Archiepiscopus Baltimorensis, Secundus Curis Auctoris. We are happy in being able to announce, thatwe are now ready to furnish the complete body of MORAL THEOLOGY, prepared by our Most Rev. Archbishop. The second edition from the press of Mr. H. Dessain, Malines, is comprised in two volumes. It contains the matter of the former edition, which was in three volumes, and is considerably improved and enlarged. Constant reference is made to the laws and usages of our country, which must necessarily direct and modify the application of moral Principles laid down by European divines. The relations of master and servant, which are scarcely touched on in foreign treatise, are here developed and defined. The various contracts in use among us are explained, and the respective obligations of the parties are discussed. In many other matters of practice, direction is afforded to the Missionary and Confessor, which is particularly adapted to local circumstances, inasmuch as the general discipline of the Church is mitigated by special concessions, or prevailing custom.

Recently published, Uniform with the above, 3 Yols. 80. Roan, 56; Haif Calf, \$9:

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA,

quam concinnavit Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Archtepiscopus Ballimorensis, Secundus Curis Auctoris.
The first edition of the Theologia Dogmatica being exhausted, a revised edition has been published, in the famous establishment of Hanicq, (now Mr. Dessain) at Malines, Belgium, in conjunction with Messrs. Murphy & Co., The whole work, formerly consisting of four volumes, is now reduced to three, that the same of the same o considerable additions have been made to it including an Elaborate Defence of the Dogma of the Immuculate Conception, and a Catalogue of the Fulliers, and Ecclesiastical Writers, with an accurate discrimination of their genuine works, from others that bave passed under their names. This work appears under the especial sanction of the Cardinal Archibishop of Malines, who has been pleased to signify a very high estimate of its merits. It is issued in a ely neat style, in three volumes, of about 500 pages double column, 8vo, at the very low price of \$2 per volume. This edition, though much enlarged, is request to \$6 instead of \$10-a little more than half than the price of the former edition, so as to place it within the reach of Theological Seminaries, Students, &C. to whom a liberal discount will be made when purchased in quantities. Early orders respectfully solicited.

MURPHY & CO. Pablishers, Baltimor Baltimore. NEW BOOKS.

PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

South Types to British Marke Miles Hilliam NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED The state of the READERS,

House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U.S. It is situated in the South-western part of Canada, in the town of Sandwich, only two Compiled by a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Metropolitan Series of Readers, although only a short time published, have been introduced into a Canada and of the United States. large number of our Schools and Colleges.

"We take pleasure in recommending this Series of Readers to the patronage of our Catholic Colleges, Schools, and Academies."-Extract from Bishop Spalding's Introduction.

" Chicago, December 9, 1859. "Dear Madam-Your Series of Readers will, I am convinced, supply a want long felt and acknowledged in our Catholic Schools. I cordially approve of your publications, and recommend them to the Schools of this Diocese.

" † James, Bishop of Chicago. "We can conscientiously recommend the Series for introduction into all our Catholic Schools, both as to style and sentiment."-Brownson's Review.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo., 120 pages, illustrated, with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price only

THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER. Royal 18mo., 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper, and substantially bound. Price

THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo.,

THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER. With an introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short biographical notice given of each author from whom the selections are made, preceding the lesson. 12mo., 456 pages, Price...

THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED SPELLER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. 12mo., 180 pages, illustrated with 130 cuts, half

THE ILLUSTRATED SPELLER and DE-FINER. 12mo., 288 pages, with 1,000 cuts, 0 31 The Gold Primer. Illustrated with 50 cuts. Paper, 3c.; stiff cover,

NEW PUBLICATIONS. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., 2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth.. 0 50
 Perry's Instructions for the use of Catechists.

cloth extra 0 63 arabesque 0 75 The Confederate Chieftains. A Tale of the Irish Rebellion. 1641. By Mrs. J. Sadleir. 12mo. 684 pages. Illustrated. Cloth Ex-.. 1 25 Rosemary, or Life and Death A Tale of Our

Own Times. By Dr. Hunungton. 12mo. Cloth, extra The Pretty Plate. By Dr. Huntington. 16mo. Illustrated with 5 plates. Cloth Navier's History of the Peninsular War... Royal Svo. 800 pages. Cloth, extra . . 2 25 " Half mor. . . 3 00 rious sources. 24mo. 504 pages, Cloth .. 0 50

The Art of Suffering. A Tale. Translated from the French, by Edmond Butler. 24mo. A Manual of the Catholic Religion. From

the German of Rev. F. X. Wininger, D.D., 0 88 Father De Lille: or, Who Went to Tyborne in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. 18mo, Sebastian; the Roman Martyr. A drama adapted for boys, from Fabioia. By T. D.

McGee, M.P.P. 16mo, cloth, A complete assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Books of Devotion always kept in Stock, and

may be had either by Wholesale or Retail. ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS BOOKS. New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French

and English Conversation with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable vocabulary,

Perrin's Pables (in French with English Nugent's French and English Dictionary, .. 0 64

A Stock of School Books and Stationery in general use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can

D. & J. Sadleir, & Co. would invite the attention of the Catholic public to their large Catalogue of Books, principally of ther own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religious Institutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount from the prices marked.

They would direct special attention to their Prayer Books. They are got up in every size and variety of binding and of price, and are the most saleable books

They would also direct the attention of Teachers to their Metropolitan and Obristian Brothers' Series of School Books which are well worthy the attention of all engaged in the work of Catholic Education. They keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Foreign Catholic Works, Breviacies, Missals, and Catholic Articles, such as Beads, Medals, Crucifixes, Holy-Water Fonts, Scapulars and Lace Pictures.

NEW BOOKS,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

JUST RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

COMPRISING : ALBUMS, ANNUALS, ILLUSTRATED STORY

BOOKS, &c., &c. PRAYER BOOKS,

Montreal Nov. 7.

April 19, 1861....

AMALGAM BELLS, AT prices within the reach of every Church, School

House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than ball after metal or 121 In Velvet. Meroccos, and other Styles, always on, band.

D & J SADLEIR & CO.

Nontreal Nov. 7.

EVENING SCHOOL.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE. A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock. A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, can be accommodated with board. Montreal, October 17

LANDS FOR SALE, TOWNSHIP OF STONINGTON. part of Canada, in the town of Sandwich, only two LOT No. 26, 11 Concession, Township of Stening-miles from the town of Detroit, and can be most ton, 200 acres; Lot No. 2, 15 Concession, do, 175

easily reached by land and water from every part of acres. Apply to G. H. PARKER, Esq., Druggist, Kingston; or to the undersigned,
DUNCAN MACDONALD.

> HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Druggist and Pharmaceutist, 94, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,

December 6, 1861.

Retail Dealer in pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Trusses and Perfumery. Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh. Coal Oil and Burning Fluid of the finest quality. N. B .- Physicians Prescriptions accurately prepared, Medicine chests filled up, &c.

MONTRAL.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ANDREW WELCH, who was master of the barque "NORTHERN LIGHT," of St Catherines. less accompanied by his parents or guardians, and When he was last heard of he was in Quebec. He is about five feet six inches in hight, aged about thirty years, has red curly hair, and a cut on his torehead, and of sober, industrious habits. Any person conveying information of his whereabouts to Matthew Battle, St. Catherines, C.W., would confer a lasting obligation on his wife and family.

Canadian and American Frontier papers will confer a favor by copying; also the Boston Pilot, Three Rivers, and Sorel Papers.

The following remodies are offered to the entire of the following remodies, which undie I sciences of the Avent's Conference Plans have been pared with the unit of skill which the control period with the control period wit pared with the units as skill which the courter persistent of this age possesses, attributed to the fact within surfaces the large virtues which surfaces the courte of modelines hitherto lapower, on the preparations do more or less good; but this cases such donors one complaints, so quick and so strely, as to prove an effectey and a power to upon distance boroad any thing which men have he own before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and the fountains of life and visor, —hearth courses and the fountains of life and visor, —hearth courses anew through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one is leadth they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they

Give them to some patient who has been pros-Give them to some patient who has ecen prostrated with bilious complaint; see his bent-up, tottering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his claimary features blossom into health. Give them to some subject whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and any with exerc potton which incremity could sure out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLS, and mark the effect; see the seabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and hance trove him and he sergedles with pain; he bones; move him, and he screeches with pain; he too has been soaked through every muscle of his body with liniments and salves; give him these l'this to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches new, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago caten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these Pills to stimulate the vital gone. Give her these Pills to simulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to east out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again — the roses blossom on her check, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are cating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and cars, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the Pills in large doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are

done around you every day.

Have you the less scrious symptoms of these distempers, they are the easier cured. Jaundiec, Costiveness, Hendache, Sideache, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, King's Rvil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints all arise from the derangements which these Pills rapidly cure. Take them perse-veringly, and under the counsel of a good Physician if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice as we give you, and the distressing, danger-ous diseases they cure, which afflict so many mil-lions of the human tree are cast out like the dayle lions of the human race, are cast out like the devils

of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box—5 boxes for \$1.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, Ayen's Cherry Pectoral. has been found to afford more relief and to care more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cared by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidote to enjoyments of file, by this all-powerful althoute to diseases of the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all but him Consumption. He tries every thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its latel expectations more and more over all his frame. disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking the Chemry Pectoral now; it has stopped his cough and made his breathing easy; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite returns, and with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the Chronic Physical an invasible has convent. This CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accom-plishes more by prevention than cure. The count-less colds and coughs which it cures are the seed less colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, Honrseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and large are easily cured by the Chemity Pretronal if taken in season. Every family should have to by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions for the treatment of each complaint, may be

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with direc-tions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Aver's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadcast over the earth, in order that the sick greety where over the earth, in their that the state of the property of the contains. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally have them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these remedies, prepared by Dir. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wibleasie and Retail and by all the Droggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS ANNUALS, ALBUMS,

AND

ILLUSTATED BOOKS, In rich Bindings; PRAYER BOOKS.

Bound in Velvet, Morocco, and other elegant styles with clasps and rims. Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views,

> Offered at Low Prices of No. 19,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. JUVENILE BOOKS in great variety. Gold Pen

Cases, Gold Pencil Cases, &c., &c. J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Dec. 19, 1861.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT. J. B. BROUSSEAU, Esq., M. C., of the Parish of Beloeil, in the District of Montreal, does hereby give Notice-That he will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Canada during its next Session, to obtain the privilege of maintaining the Erection of his Wharfs on the River Chambly, near the Grand Trunk Railway Company's Bridge, and that of Erecting others when required, at the same pince.

> (Signed) J. B BROUSSEAU.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

December the 14th, 1861.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonto Wafens," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counter-feits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stumped on each WAFER.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFEPS Are in simple form and pleasant to the taste. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Curcs. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house. No Traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket. No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty-Five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas, Cct. 4.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA.

THIS Institution, placed under the benevolent patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholio Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Govern ment, is intrusted to the direction of the Clercs de St. Viateur.

The Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Coteau St. Louis, or Mile End, near Montreal.

The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the parents.

The Deaf and Dumb, already advanced in years, or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction only through the mimic language, and this in a

Conditions .- For Washing, Mending, Boarding and Tuition, \$7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms, invariably paid in advance.

Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this Institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the Institution.

Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable institution for the interestst of the poor unfortunate Deaf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CITY TERMINUS.

ON and after MONDAY, December 30th, the following Passenger Trains will leave the BONAVENTURE STATION:-

WESTERN TRAINS.

Accommodation Train, Mixed, for Ot-7 tawa City, Kingston, and Interme- > 9.00 A.M. diate Stations, at.....

Night Express, with Sleeping Car at-tached, for Kingston, Toronto, 6.00 P.M. London, and Detroit, at.....

. These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.

EASTERN TRAINS. Passenger Train for Portland and Bos-

ton, stopping over night at Island 3.00 P. M. Pond, at.....) Mail Train for Richmond Junction and 7.00 P.M.

Trains will arrive at Bonaventure Street Station as follows:—3.307A.M.
From Quebec and Richmond; at 9.307A.M. From Toronto and the West fathers 10:30 A.M.

Brahtford with Manamy and the Thos. Maginn.
Burford und W. Riding 100 Binit 4 Thos. Maginn.
Chambly 13. Hanketheograf most a cineractor Cobourg Pr. Magnire.

Carnbrooke - Patrick Odrcorant Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Compton N. B. Rev B. Dunphy T. T. J. T.
Dathousic Mills, Wm. Chishoim,
Devictivitle—J. M. Tver.
Dundas—J. B. Lopney
Egansville—J. Bonfield

East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket.

Ermsville—P. Gufney, P. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph-J. Harris. 7 1 tary 69 Goderich - Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersolt-W. Featherston.

Kemptville—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—P. Purcell.
Lindsay—J Kennedy.
Lansdown—M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lacolle-W. Harty. Lacotte—W. Harty.
Muidstone—Rev. R. Keleher.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Ottawa City—J. Rowland. Oshawa- Richard Supple. Paris and Galt - Rev. Nicholas M'Kee.

Prescott-J. Ford. Perth.—J. Doran.
Peterboro.—E. M. Cormick.
Pucton.—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope.—J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie - O. M'Mahon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Rauscollown—J. Campion.
Russelltown—J. Campion.
Richmondhill—M. Teefy.
Sarnia—P. M. Dermott.
Sandwich—H. Morin, P. M.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.

Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett

St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E. - J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romadd d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. St. Mary's -H. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro-C. M'Gill. Sydenham-M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan.

Thorpville-J. Greene Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe: Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy. Windsor - D. Lamyler.

NEW FALL GOODS OPENING AT

THE CLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street.

HE MERCHANT TAILURING and CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS are Stocked with the Novelties of the present Season.

Prices for Ordered Suits are extremely moderate. A very experienced CUTTER has charge of this de-J. IVERS, Proprietor.

Sept. 5.

J. DEVINS,

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL,

TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public that he is now carrying on the

DRUG BUSINESS, IN THE

PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,

(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Savage& Co.,)

where he will have constantly on hand a general aswhere he will have constantly on name a general assortment of the very best English Drugs and Chemicals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Medical men and others requiring such articles.

Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer, A never-failing Remedy.

In bringing these Powders to the notice of the public, he would beg to make mention that in them is contained the active principle of all vermifuges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses hitherto administered; substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the most tender years.

DEVINS BAKING POWDER; A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, containing none of those ingredients which in other

Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause of offensive breath. Prepared only by

R. J. DEVINS, Druggist, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street,

August 29, 1861.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Charches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-

tations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. lar Address ACMENEELY'S SONS, West Troy In. Y.

Color of the state 1. 323 Luite St. James Siretas wou et a ul partie at Beautarnois Huningdon and Ladion - will and Montre at Beautarnois Huningdon and Ladion - will at the Circuits at Beautarnois Huningdon and Ladion - will at the Soulanges to Manual Andrews - will at the Soulanges to Manual Andrews - will be the souland - will be the s

NOTARY COUBERC! AV.

IERRE R. FAUTEUX IMPORTER OF

D R YMGRORO DUSE

No. 112, St. Paul Street, "191

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, Ac., &c., P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry,

Goods and READY-MADE, CLOTHING, which he will Soll, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Will Sail, at very low prices, wholesale and PROVI SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment, and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail.

April 6, 1860.

No. 19,

Great St. James Street. THE Subscriber has received at assortment of Prayer Books, from Loudon, in various elegant styles of Bindings, with Clasps, Rims, &c., bound in velvet, Morocco, and other handsome materials, at prices much below the usual cost of such elegant

13 A supply of Missals and Vesper Books. No. 19, Great St. James Street.

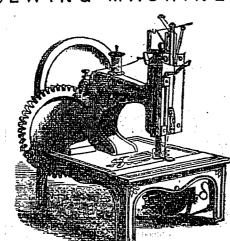
J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Montreal, Aug. 22.

BRENNAN,



BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street. (West End,) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES



E. J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES,

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade :-

Montreal, April, 1860 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to

any of our acquaintance of the kind.

BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use. UHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

· The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally

PRICES:

No. 1 Machine......\$75 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

for any first and the

tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July July 21st, 1861. one there are Lovar Canada.

NEW-CEOTHING STORE

C DE LORIMIER

APT Advocate L. LONG

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES SAREEL.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

- seTHOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., sin

Chesa a d'unive contract de Segui de Seculos con seculos de ADVOCATE, (1) per elles wette

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St.

James Street.

ADVOCATE.

No. 59 Luttle St. James Street, Montreal

M. F. COLOVIN,

ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 59, Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co.,

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little

off Craig Street. THE above Estal lishment will be continued, in all

its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and

the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by

Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing

any amount of business with despatch-we pledge

ourselves to have every article done in the very best

manner, and at moderate charges.

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets,
Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds
of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Cur-

tuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Recovated in

the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar

Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.,

No. 19,

Great St. James Street.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe, Harz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c, &c.; besides, the

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds-English

French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads,

Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos. &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction

Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concert-

ina, Guitar, &c., &c., -all distinguished for elegance

of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL

Great Saint James Street, Montreal.

Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest

ACADEMY

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of

the Congregation, and is well provided with compe-

tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pu-pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition.....\$70 00

Use of Bed and Bedding 7 00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most

agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro-vided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-

tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial

Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep-

. . .

October 29.

the Pupils.

half-yearly in Advance.)

Tar a car to the con-

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges,

No. 19,

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

Catalogues can be had on application at

CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

popular and lighter compositions of the day.

CHEAPNESS.

Prices.

This Music, published in London, is distinguished

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

M. DOHERTY.

EVLIN,

ADVOCATE,

BERGIN AND CLARKE Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,

(Nearly Opposite Saint. Ann's Market,) Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, 211 ew series of catholic somiou ecces. The extended the lectricia - soulou so OFFICE AND RESIDENCE!

No. HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own aci one the Being Nors Ragin Terrace, but he is thouse of the is thouse of the but house and but the interpretation of the property of the control of the property of the control of the con count, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they, intend, to carry on the OLOTHING Business in all its branches. 2104 केत्रुवर्गात'र केव्याव्यावकताच्या राज्याचा राष्ट्र

READY-MADE CLOTHING

- OF CONSTANTLY ON HAND. OF CAME All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and wm. CUNNINGHAM, Manuacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.
N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has

so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

The Montreal Gazette

BOOK AND

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are

enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS,

REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this

> Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.

> > CARDS

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.

BILL-HEADS!

Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.

The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.

SHOW-BILLS!

Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS

OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

REPRESENT MARIE MAR Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTERAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, & AND AND TO MELEN

36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING.

GASTAND STEPAM FITTING

THOMAS M'KENNA WOULD begitolintimate to shis Customers and the Rublic, that ho has, the Moor being star and the resemble of the Bell of Alego being the control of the star of th

his Plumbing, Gastand Steam-fitting Establishment Sourredon the hos to the distinguite the treet,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, 10 a (Formerly, occupied by Mitchell & Co.)

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in bisgline with promptnet and despatch, and at most reasonable prices 12. 2. 200 sets; Beer Pumps, Force

and: Lift Pumps, Mallable: Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised: Iron Pipe, &c., constantly on hand; and fitted up in a work-manlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

The trade: supplied with all kinds of fron Tubing on most reasonable terms.

Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

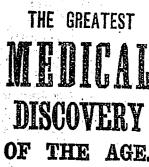
D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N. R.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all nu-

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag

when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Cintment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of

ton:-

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine: I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER.

Dear Sil. We have much pleasure in informing you of the beneats eccived by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER.

OUR SIL.

Dear Sil. We have much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER.

Superiores of St. Vincents Asylum.